



ROYAL HOSPITALS

BRIDEWELL AND BETHLEM.

GENERAL REPORT.

1844

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GENERAL REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL HOSPITALS
OF
BRIDEWELL AND BETHLEM,
AND OF THE
HOUSE OF OCCUPATIONS.

1844.

301238

LONDON :
Printed by A. SPOTTISWOODS,
New-Street-Square.

CC4.

GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL HOSPITALS

OF

BRIDEWELL AND BETHLEM,

AND OF THE

HOUSE OF OCCUPATIONS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER,
1844.

PRINTED FOR THE USE OF THE GOVERNORS.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY A. SPOTTISWOODE,
NEW-STREET-SQUARE.
1845.

GENERAL REPORT

HOSPITAL

REPORT

REPORT

REPORT

301238



PRINTED BY A. REID

1905

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To the Right Worshipful the PRESIDENT,
the Worshipful the TREASURER, and
the GOVERNORS of the Royal Hospitals
of Bridewell and Bethlem, in General
Court assembled.

THE COMMITTEE who were directed to prepare, in pursuance of the Order of the General Court, held the 18th day of November last, a General Report of the State and Proceedings of the Hospitals and the House of Occupations, do certify that they have considered the several matters so referred to them, and have agreed to the following Reports, which they now submit to the consideration of the Court.

Dated this 25th day of January, 1845.

P. LAURIE, Ald., President.

RALPH PRICE, Treasurer.

R. BAGGALLAY.

T. B. HERRING.

P. LAURIE, Jun.

JOHN WEBSTER, M.D.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL OF BRIDEWELL.

REPORT.

PRISON DEPARTMENT.

M. F.

The number of committals to this prison in the course of the year amounted to 1143, and the daily average number has been ninety-one; but after deducting those who had been committed more than once within that period, the number of individuals committed are reduced to 989; viz. - - 693 296

M. F.

Deduct the number of those who were		
old offenders common to this and	}	180 94
other prisons - - - -		
Old offenders committed for the first		
time here, but known to have been	}	160 53
in other prisons - - -		
		340 147
Remaining of persons committed for the first		
time - - - - - -		353 149
		502

The committal of City apprentices has been un-

usually small—only twenty-four; being scarcely half the amount of former years.

The number of individuals who have been recommitted within the year amounts to ninety-nine, which, considering the class of prisoners usually sent to this prison, seems a very small proportion; for, independently of the 487 who are shewn in the foregoing table to be persons who may be said to live in prisons, it is to be remarked that the remaining 502 were any thing but hopeful characters; and although not known to have been before in prison, a large majority of them are known to have been preying on the public for a length of time—many of them for years, plying recklessly in their several vocations—thieves, prostitutes, vagrants, or window-breakers.

That the proportion of recommitments has not been greater, is no doubt partly because many of them continue to go the rounds of the different Prisons and Workhouses, and only come here in turn; but it is due to the prison Sub-Committee, the Chaplain, and the officers of the prison, to state, that it is chiefly owing to their exertions that such a desirable result has been attained; for, what between shaming some, finding asylums for others, who could be persuaded to take advantage of them, and assisting all who seemed deserving of it, in this, as in former years, a considerable amount of good has been effected; viz.—

Seven males and four females have been admitted into the House of Occupations; two females into the Magdalen; one male and a female into the Refuge for the Destitute; forty-six females have been sent to the Committee of the Ladies' Patronage Society; and two hundred and ninety-one males and sixty-five females have received assistance in money, and many of them in

clothing; and although, as might be expected, the gratuity is sometimes found to have been misplaced, yet in general it works well, and is the means of sending many to their homes, and in finding employment for others, who without it would have continued to swell the London Criminal List. Two cases are here recorded.

A female, named *A. B.*, aged 40, was committed for the fourth time in December, 1843, and on her discharge in the February following, was sent to the Ladies' Patronage Society, but rejected. The Matron, however, having a good opinion of her, succeeded in finding her a place in service, to which she was sent with some clothing from the Hospital, and which she has continued to fill ever since with great satisfaction to her mistress, who lately called at the Hospital, accompanied by the female alluded to, and the two children under her charge, — all looking so clean and reputable, as to make it a very gratifying sight to the Hospital authorities.

A male prisoner, named *T. W.*, a smart-looking seafaring man, aged thirty-six, was, on his discharge, in April last, allowed the means of redeeming his pawned clothing, which enabled him to obtain the berth of second mate in a ship bound for the West Indies.

He returned about a month ago, and called at the prison to return thanks, showing a handsome certificate of character during his last voyage, and a promise of the promotion as first mate in another ship belonging to the same company, which was about to sail for the same place.

The alterations mentioned as being in progress in page 3. of last Report have been completed. The different tread-wheels have been partitioned off, and the prisoners are now kept apart while at labour.

Additional partitions have also been placed in the chapel, which now affords a separate compartment for each of the different classes of wheel-room prisoners, who are there seated behind each other, no two of them occupying the same bench.

Every exertion is made by the Prison Sub-Committee, when in their power, to obtain employment for prisoners on their discharge, and in several instances prisoners have been allowed to remain a short time in the prison after the expiration of their sentences, with the view either of obtaining situations, or giving time for their friends to arrive and take charge of them. In this good work the Sub-Committee have frequently derived aid from the Committee of Ladies, who visit the prison one day in each week, whose services they recognised on the 15th of October, by the following entry in the Prison Visiting Book; viz. —

“ We have found such continued advantage from the “ exertions of the Ladies’ Society, that we recommend “ the General Committee to authorise a donation of “ Ten Guineas to their Charitable Fund.”*

It frequently becomes a subject of discussion whether the majority of criminals belong to the educated or the uneducated classes; and it may therefore be interesting to the Governors to state that, as far as the experience of this prison goes, on a calculation including five years past, it appears that the numbers are pretty equally balanced, — for, out of 6295 committals, there were 626 who could read only, and 2057 who could read and write, — making a total of 3057: the uneducated are thus left with a majority of 258; but the difference may be considered as created by a certain number of uneducated

* This recommendation was adopted by the General Committee in November.

vagrants and window-breakers, who are usually committed here from four to eight times each annually.*

The prison continues to be remarkably healthy, only twenty-four infirmary cases and one death occurring during the year.

The diminution in the number of prisoners has of course had a like effect in lessening the number of punishments for prison offences, which were as follow:—

	1843.	1844.
Irons - - - - -	16	6
Solitary confinement - -	245	213
Stoppages of food without being locked up - - - }	177	138

* This cannot be taken as a test of the state of education generally amongst the criminal population of this country. The prisoners committed to Bridewell are London vagrants, with a very small proportion from the country. It must also be borne in mind that the class who are reported as being able to “read and write imperfectly” are extremely ignorant, being able to do little more than write their names. The following details are extracted from the Criminal Tables, published by authority of the Secretary of State, clearly proving that if ignorance is not the cause, it is almost the universal companion, of crime.

State of education of the total number of persons
committed for trial or bailed in England and
Wales in 1843. } Males. Females.
24,251 + 5340 = 29,591

	Males.	Females.
Of whom could neither read nor write -	7344	1829 = 9173
— read and write imperfectly -	13,892	3153 = 17,045
— read and write well -	2127	244 = 3371
— superior to read and write well -	134	6 = 140
Not ascertained - - - - -	754	108 = 862
Total	24,251 + 5340 = 29,591	

CENTESIMAL PROPORTION.

Unable to read or write - - -	31.00
Read and write imperfectly - -	57.60
Read and write well - - -	8.02
Superior to read and write well -	.47
Not ascertained - - - - -	2.91

This improvement is also to be attributed in some degree to the better means of accommodation in the prison.

The average duration of imprisonment is only thirty days, affording time neither for maintaining a high state of discipline nor for affording hopes of much reformation amongst the prisoners. All, however, that zeal and good sense can effect is done by that esteemed gentleman, the Superintendent: while the female prisoners are most judiciously superintended by Miss Bolland, the matron.

DIETARY of the MALE PRISONERS in BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL, as prescribed by the Book of Prison Regulations published by order of the Secretary of State, 1843.

FIRST CLASS.

Prisoners confined for any term not exceeding three days.

BREAKFAST	-	-	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
DINNER	-	-	1 lb. of bread.
SUPPER	-	-	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.

SECOND CLASS.

Convicted prisoners for any term exceeding three and not exceeding fourteen days.

The same as the third class, on the recommendation of the surgeon.

THIRD CLASS.

Prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding fourteen days, but not more than six weeks.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.	
Sunday	- {	1 pint of gruel 8 oz. of bread.	{	1 pint of soup. 8 oz. of bread.
Monday	-	Ditto	- {	8 oz. of bread. 1 lb. of potatoes.
Tuesday	-	Ditto	- {	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone. 8 oz. of bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes.
Wednesday		Ditto	- {	8 oz. of bread. 1 lb. of potatoes.
Thursday	-	Ditto	- {	1 pint of soup. 8 oz. of bread.
Friday	-	Ditto	- {	8 oz. of bread. 1 lb. of potatoes.
Saturday	-	Ditto	- {	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone. 8 oz. of bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes.
SUPPER the same as Breakfast.				

FOURTH CLASS.

Prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding six weeks, but not more than three months.

	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.
Sunday - {	1 pint of oat-meal gruel - 8 oz. of bread -	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone. 8 oz. of bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes.
Monday -	Ditto - {	1 pint of soup. 8 oz. of bread.
Tuesday -	Ditto - {	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes. 8 oz. of bread.
Wednesday	Ditto - {	1 pint of soup. 8 oz. of bread.
Thursday -	Ditto - {	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes. 8 oz. of bread.
Friday -	Ditto - {	1 pint of soup. 8 oz. of bread.
Saturday -	Ditto - {	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes. 8 oz. of bread.
	SUPPER the same as Breakfast.	

SIXTH CLASS.

Convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for terms exceeding fourteen days.

BREAKFAST - - - } 1 pint of oatmeal gruel and
8 oz. of bread.

DINNER.

Sunday - - - } 3 oz. of cooked meat without
Tuesday - - - } bone, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes, and
Thursday - - - } 8 oz. of bread.
Saturday - - - }

Monday - - - } 1 pint of soup and 8 oz. of
Wednesday - - - } bread.
Friday - - - }

SUPPER - - - Same as Breakfast.

TENTH CLASS.

Prisoners under punishment for prison offences not exceeding three days.

1 lb. of bread per diem.

Prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42d section of the Gaol Act.

BREAKFAST - 1 pint of gruel and 8 oz. of bread.

DINNER - - 8 oz. of bread.

SUPPER - - 1 pint of gruel and 8 oz. of bread.

INGREDIENTS OF SOUP AND GRUEL.

The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onion or leeks, with pepper and salt.

The gruel when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints to contain $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of oatmeal per pint, and 2 oz. per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days to be sweetened with $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt.

DIETARY of the FEMALE PRISONERS in BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL, as prescribed by the Book of Prison Regulations published by order of the Secretary of State, 1843.

FIRST CLASS.

Prisoners confined for any term not exceeding three days.

BREAKFAST	-	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
DINNER	-	1 lb. of bread.
SUPPER	-	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.

SECOND CLASS.

Convicted prisoners for any term exceeding three and not exceeding fourteen days.

The same as the third class, on the recommendation of the surgeon.

THIRD CLASS.

Prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding fourteen days, but not more than six weeks.

	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.
Sunday - {	1 pint of gruel 6 oz. of bread - {	1 pint of soup. 6 oz. of bread.
Monday -	Ditto - {	6 oz. of bread. 1 lb. of potatoes.
Tuesday -	Ditto - {	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone. 6 oz. of bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes.
Wednesday	Ditto - {	6 oz. of bread. 1 lb. of potatoes.
Thursday -	Ditto - {	1 pint of soup. 6 oz. of bread.
Friday -	Ditto - {	6 oz. of bread. 1 lb. of potatoes.
Saturday -	Ditto - {	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone. 6 oz. of bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes.
SUPPER the same as Breakfast.		

FOURTH CLASS.

Prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding six weeks, but not more than three months.

	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.
Sunday - {	1 pint of oatmeal gruel - - 6 oz. of bread -	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone. 6 oz. of bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes.
Monday -	Ditto - {	1 pint of soup. 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday -	Ditto - {	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes. 6 oz. of bread.
Wednesday	Ditto - {	1 pint of soup. 6 oz. of bread.
Thursday -	Ditto - {	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes. 6 oz. of bread.
Friday -	Ditto - {	1 pint of soup. 6 oz. of bread.
Saturday -	Ditto - {	3 oz. of cooked meat without bone. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes. 6 oz. of bread.
	SUPPER the same as Breakfast.	

SIXTH CLASS.

Convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for terms exceeding fourteen days.

BREAKFAST	-	-	} 1 pint of oatmeal gruel and 6 oz. of bread.
-----------	---	---	--

DINNER:

Sunday	-	-	} 3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes, and 6 oz. of bread.
Tuesday	-	-	
Thursday	-	-	
Saturday	-	-	
Monday	-	-	} 1 pint of soup and 6 oz. of bread.
Wednesday	-	-	
Friday	-	-	
SUPPER	-	-	Same as Breakfast.

TENTH CLASS.

Prisoners under punishment for prison offences not exceeding three days.

1 lb. of bread per diem.

Prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provision of the 42d section of the Gaol Act.

BREAKFAST	-	-	1 pint of gruel and 6 oz. of bread.
DINNER	-	-	6 oz. of bread.
SUPPER	-	-	1 pint of gruel and 6 oz. of bread.

INGREDIENTS OF SOUP AND GRUEL.

The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 3 oz. of potatoes, 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onion or leeks, with pepper and salt.

The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, to contain $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of oatmeal per pint, and 2 oz. per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days to be sweetened with $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt.

HOUSE OF OCCUPATIONS.

ON the 31st December 1844 the number of inmates was 193 ; consisting of 102 boys and 91 girls. During the year, 18 boys and 26 girls have been admitted, being four more in the aggregate than during 1843. The average age of the boys who have been admitted, is nearly 14, and those of the girls about 13 years.

The Report last year was of a very favourable character, and the returns of this year are even more gratifying in those most important particulars — the mode in which those discharged have been settled in life, and the manner in which they have conducted themselves in their respective situations. Twenty-five have been provided with situations, being an increase of five over the number of last year, and seven have been rewarded for good conduct while in service ; and the whole number of those discharged, to situations, are known to be conducting themselves with propriety, and to the satisfaction of their employers. Ten males and ten females have been discharged at the request or with the concurrence of their parents or friends. These requests are sometimes made without sufficient judgment ; and where there does not appear a reasonable probability of obtaining a situation on discharge, the House Sub-

Committee, while they always comply with the request, invariably point out the danger of such a course, and endeavour by friendly advice to induce those requesting the discharge to consult the real interest of their relative. It is therefore stated, with great satisfaction, that out of the twenty before mentioned, fifteen have been ascertained to be living respectably, either at home or in situations which have been obtained for them.

Two boys were discharged, in compliance with the rules of the House, in consequence of the state of their health. Two boys ran away, and one girl has been dismissed for misconduct.

In estimating this summary, it is necessary to bear in mind the general description of the inmates. Some have, it is true, been criminal; but the greater proportion are the children of misfortune—the offspring of parents unable from the nature of their avocations, or from poverty, either to watch over their conduct or train them in the right path: in too many cases the second marriage of one of the parents makes the children unwelcome burdens on the scanty means of a step-father, or they become the causes of domestic dissension to the mother-in-law; and the result is, that they are neglected by both, as the readiest method of restoring peace; while in other cases death has deprived some of the inmates of both their parents, and left them at an early age exposed to the temptations and dangers of this metropolis. Early habits have fostered, without controlling, their precocious intellect. Neglect has produced perversity of disposition, while want of good, and often the contamination of bad example, affords too ready an explanation for deviations from the paths of rectitude. When these circumstances are considered—the state of the House, the small amount of punishment, being only

21 instances, and the infrequency of escapes — are most creditable; and it is consolatory to think, that while there has been so much to regret in the condition of these young persons, few can be said to be innately bad, or wholly irreclaimable.

The nature of this House having been sometimes misunderstood, it may not be useless to state with more minuteness the class of youths composing the great proportion of the inmates, from which it will be seen that it would be an error to imagine that none but criminals are admitted, as nearly sixty-five per cent. of those admitted since 1832 have been of the class designated in the regulations as “Poor and destitute children;” and of this description seventy-six have been received from the public hospitals.

Nothing can be more satisfactory than the spirit which now pervades this establishment. A mild yet firm discipline, prompt encouragement for good conduct, and appeals to their better feelings, in cases of misconduct, constitute the system of government; and the change from a more stringent management has proved highly beneficial: a willing obedience has succeeded an impatience of control, and a creditable desire of approbation has superseded an obstinate defiance of authority.

This desirable change has been very greatly assisted by means of the daily register of conduct which is kept, and by the appointment of monitors. The appointment of monitors has been a very successful step. The office is much sought after, and discharged with great propriety. Good conduct rather than quickness of parts forms the best recommendation for obtaining this office, and great care is taken to impress upon the minds of the inmates that a willing obedience, control over their own

dispositions and habits, are the best evidence of their fitness to be intrusted with authority.

As an encouragement to the monitors, sixpence is awarded to them weekly ; half of this is retained to form a fund for their use on quitting the House, and the other three pence are at their own disposal. In this way one of the girls became entitled to about eighteen shillings, and on leaving to go to a situation which had been provided for her, she, instead of claiming this sum, requested the Matron to lay out a portion of it in some additions to her outfit, and to retain the balance for her ; a strong proof of the confidence existing between the inmates and their instructors.

The value of the appointment of monitors was strongly exemplified in the case of a boy who, in consequence of a breach of his duty, in not reporting the misbehaviour of some of his companions, was deprived of his rank. His mortification was so acute, that he scaled the wall and ran away ; but the next morning he returned, and entreated the superintendent to re-admit him, and restore him to his position, stating that it was his inability to face his masters after the disgrace of losing his appointment that made him abscond. The Treasurer, with his well-known kindness, consented to re-admit him, and he has ever since conducted himself with the greatest correctness and fidelity.

Much of the misfortunes and misconduct of the boys is little else but ill-directed vigour and uncontrolled habits. With the girls the defects of character are of greater extent, offering less scope for alteration by occupation, and forming the most serious obstacle to their improvement. If so familiar an expression may be allowed, the errors of the boys are "out-of-door" faults, those of the girls are "home" defects. The poverty of

parents turns a boy into the streets, but keeps the girl at home, too often the scene of vice and misconduct, with the fearful addition of parental example ; and the baneful results are evinced by the inmates less in active misconduct on their admission, than in violent, obstinate, or unforgiving tempers. Mrs. Simpson, the Matron, applies herself most anxiously to remedy these defects ; and any proof of self-control or forbearance finds a cordial and ready encouragement, without reference to the age or acquirements of the girl.

Considerable tact is also evinced in her course whenever one of the girls falls ill. If there is any other of the inmates who is on bad terms with her, that girl is appointed to be her nurse ; the kindness of the sick room soon dissipates all quarrels, and the best understanding is restored. This is mentioned to show the intimate knowledge possessed of the habits and feelings of the girls, and the untiring exertions made for their moral improvement.

INSTRUCTION.

Great pains are bestowed upon the education of the inmates, with the view that their instruction, though of the plainest character, and suitable to the stations they will probably occupy in life, shall be soundly ingrafted on their minds. Above one hundred can read fluently, write with facility, and are tolerably well versed in the ordinary rules of arithmetic. Maps, such as are used in the national schools, have been provided, and geography is taught by means of them as a special reward for good conduct ; and thus what might have been considered irksome as a task, is deemed a privilege, and prized accordingly. An annual examination has been instituted,

and on the 28th of June last, the first examination took place in the presence of the General Committee, when the inmates of both sexes acquitted themselves with credit in the several branches of instruction; but the opinion of the Governors is best expressed in the resolution which is appended to this Report. The moral effect of the examination has been very good, and several have been stimulated to greater application by the commendations which were publicly bestowed on their companions. In the evenings, reading forms the chief amusement: there is a well-selected library of about 250 volumes of entertaining works, which, however, is hardly a sufficient stock to supply the taste for reading which now exists in the House.

OCCUPATION.

The amount of work performed by the inmates has been greater this year than in 1843, proving that increased means of education and amusement have not interfered with this primary object of the establishment. In addition to the trades, superintended by the trades' masters of the house, in which a large number of the boys are regularly trained, twelve are also employed in Bethlem Hospital as engineers, carpenters, painters, &c. in the shops erected for the use of the patients; while the girls are employed and instructed in needle-work, cooking, and other domestic duties; each department having one or more monitors. The duty of the House is taken by the girls in turn.

The inmates in the early part of the year were allowed to visit the exhibition of the works of art at Westminster Hall. In the course of the summer they were permitted to make an excursion to the Nore, in a

steamer hired for the purpose; and on each and all of these occasions their conduct was most orderly and correct.

A gallery has been erected in the chapel, which has also received the addition of a neat organ. The pulpit has been raised, and the seats in the body of the chapel somewhat improved. The religious instruction of the children by the chaplain meets with the cordial approval of the House Sub-Committee. The course of instruction, combined with the general treatment, has implanted the liveliest feelings of gratitude in the minds of many who have left the House. The Committee have had an opportunity of perusing several letters which have been sent to the Superintendent, and Matron, expressing the thankfulness of the writers for the benefits they have experienced; and it is impossible to read these letters without great satisfaction that the House is under the management of officers who can by their conduct so endear themselves to their charges. The following letter is selected from several, as a proof of grateful recollection and disinterested feeling, which cannot fail to be read with interest by the Governors: —

Nov. 8. 1844.

“MY DEAREST MATRON,

“It is now a twelvemonth since I left the House of Occupations; and I cannot suffer the day to pass, without again expressing my gratitude for the kindness received therein. To the Governors, for their kindness, in giving me protection and a home, when I might have been — what I tremble to think of; — and to you, my own dear Matron, for your unwearied patience and forbearance towards my too often wilful disobedience and wayward conduct. I do not come for the sovereign, for,

as I am now situated, I do not want it, and therefore it would be wrong so to do; but were I to let the day pass in silence, I might be supposed ungrateful, which is very far from the truth. Would you, my dear Matron, have the kindness to express to the Governors (as you so well know how) my thanks for the blessings of the Institution? and though I come not personally to tender my thanks, yet the House of Occupations, and the benefits received there, will be among the very last things forgotten by

“Yours, gratefully and affectionately,

“M. D.”

The Matron has been already spoken of in terms of well merited praise, and it is with much pleasure that the Committee can express, with equal sincerity, their approbation of the zeal, integrity, and kindness exhibited by Mr. Myall the Superintendent, as well as of the very satisfactory manner in which the other officers discharge the duties of their respective situations.

The whole Establishment is in the most effective working order, and offers the best illustration of the manner in which the House Sub-Committee discharge their trusts, and how in the words of the Charter “they diligently study for the good provision of the poor, and of every sort of them, so that by such reason and care neither children, yet being in their infancy, shall lack good education and instruction, nor when they shall attain riper years shall be destitute of honest callings and occupations, whereby they may honestly exercise themselves in some good faculty and science for the advantage and utility of the commonwealth.”

APPENDIX.

BRIDEWELL AND BETH- } Special General Committee,
LEM HOSPITALS. } Friday, 28th June, 1844.

An examination of the inmates of the House of Occupations took place before the Committee as to their instruction and proficiency in the several departments of the Establishment; and the Committee afterwards inspected both sides of the House, accompanied by Lady Mary Christopher, and examined the various articles of work, both of the male and female inmates. The Superintendent and Matron called the attention of the Governors to the fact of the excellent behaviour of the inmates since the plan had been adopted of keeping a daily Register of the conduct of each inmate; and it appeared by reference to the Registers since the commencement of the system, that this stimulus had produced the most beneficial effects; and great anxiety was always manifested by the inmates to deserve a favourable record of their conduct. And the Clerk was directed to record the very great satisfaction of the Committee at the state of the House, and also with the advancement made by the inmates, both as regarded their progress in instruction and their general demeanour.

(Extracted from the Minutes.)

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL HOUSE OF OCCUPATIONS.

	Admissions.		Sent to Situations.		Emi- grated.		Expelled.		Ran away.		Went out by the request or concurrence of their friends.	Ill.		Died.		Total.	Rewarded for good conduct and continuance in service.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Between 29th Sept. 1830, and 1st Dec. 1835, inclusive.	121	167	288	8	48	56													
Years 1836	45	36	81	13	19	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1837	21	34	55	11	20	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1838	13	17	30	7	16	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1839*	8	14	22	5	10	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1840†	53	47	100	7	16	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1841	30	50	80	10	11	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1842	27	24	51	7	14	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1843	28	13	41	6	14	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1844	18	27	45	4	21	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	364	429	793	78	189	267	0	9	9								28	35	63
																	255	339	594
Of the above stayed for a few days only	7	0	7																
Discharged	357	429	786																
	255	339	594																
	102	90	192																

A large proportion are known to be in situations and doing well.

Many others are entitled to their rewards, but they do not claim them.

* Necessarily limited while the new buildings were in progress.

† Then extended on their completion.

HOUSE OF OCCUPATIONS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remained, 31st December 1843	102	95	197
Admitted during the year 1844	18	27	45
	120	122	242
Discharged to situations with good characters - - -	4	21	25
Discharged at request or with the concurrence of their friends - - - -	10	10	20
Discharged in ill-health -	2	-	2
Ran away - - - -	2	-	2
Dismissed - - - -	-	1	1
Remaining in the House, 31st December 1844 - - -	102	90	192
	120	122	242
Of those discharged previous to the year 1844, and have been rewarded for good conduct in situations or service - - - -	2	5	7
Of those discharged in 1844 at request or with the concurrence of friends are living reputably at home or in situations - - -	9	6	15
Of those discharged in 1844 to situations are living reputably in situations or service according to the latest accounts - - -	4	20	24

DAILY OCCUPATIONS OF THE INMATES.

Week Days.

6 o'clock in the summer months }
 7 o'clock in the winter months } hours of rising.

Then a morning prayer, and, after washing, &c., the trades boys are employed at their work, and the school boys in making the beds, cleaning the dormitories and several departments on the male side. The laundry, kitchen, and household work girls are severally employed thereat, and the rest in making the beds, cleaning the dormitories and other apartments on the female side.

8 to 9. — Breakfast, and recreation in airing grounds.

9 to 9½. — Prayers in chapel with chaplain.

9½ to 1. — Trades boys at their work.

School boys at school.

Laundry, kitchen, and household work girls at their occupations; the other girls, two hours at school, and the rest of the time at needlework.

1 to 2½. — Dinner, and recreation in airing grounds.

2½ to 6. — Trades boys at their work.

School boys at school.

Laundry, kitchen, and household work girls at their occupations, and the others at needle work.

Excepting on Saturdays; the remaining part of that day being appropriated for sending out the best-conducted boys with the trades masters on the necessary business of the hospitals, assorting and deliver-

ing the changes of linen and bedding, and the weekly use of the warm baths by the inmates.

6 to 7. — In summer months, recreation in the airing grounds.

In winter months, in the day-rooms, books being provided for their amusement and instruction.

7 to 8. — Supper, and prayers read by chaplain.

8 o'clock. — Bed-time.

On Sundays.

From hour of rising until eight, morning prayer, making beds, cleaning shoes, washing and combing; changing and delivering up dirty linen and bedding for the wash, sweeping dormitories, and the spare time in the airing grounds.

8 to 10. — Breakfast, and exercise in the airing grounds.

10 to 11. — In school-rooms, reading Bible, lessons for the Sunday, &c. &c.

11 to 1. — In chapel, for morning service and sermon.

1 to 2½. — Dinner, and exercise in the airing ground.

2½ to 4. — In chapel, for afternoon service and sermon.

4 to 4½. — Exercise in the airing grounds.

4½ to 5½. — In school-rooms, reading Bible, questions and instructions in Church Catechism.

5½ to 7. — In summer months, exercise in airing grounds.

In winter months, in day-rooms, suitable books being provided for the use of the inmates.

DIETARY TABLE.

				QUANTITIES.	
				Class I.	Class II.
BREAKFAST.					
<i>Daily.</i>	— Gruel of oatmeal and milk, or milk and water.			oz.	oz.
	Bread	-	-	6	6
DINNERS.					
<i>Sunday.</i>	Boiled beef	-	-	*8	6
	Potatoes.				
	Bread	-	-	4	4
<i>Monday.</i>	— Baked suet puddings.				
	Bread	-	-	4	4
	Cheese	-	-	1	1
<i>Tuesday.</i>	Boiled mutton	-	-	8	6
	Potatoes.				
	Bread	-	-	4	4
<i>Wednesday.</i>	— Soup of legs and shins of beef, and pease.				
	Bread	-	-	6	6
<i>In summer months.</i>					
	Baked rice puddings.				
	Bread	-	-	4	4
	Butter	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Thursday.</i>	— Boiled suet puddings.				
	Bread	-	-	4	4
	Cheese	-	-	1	1
<i>Friday.</i>	Boiled mutton	-	-	8	6
	Potatoes.				
	Bread	-	-	4	4
<i>Saturday.</i>	— Rice milk.				
	Bread	-	-	6	6
	Butter	-	-	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$

* The weight of meat, cooked, and without bone.

WORK PERFORMED BY THE BOYS, 1844.

ROPEMAKING.

Made 734 lbs. of rope.

120 horse halters.

56 lbs. of sash line.

136 lbs. of jack line.

3,271 lbs. of box cord.

1,918 lbs. of laid cord.

482 lbs. of fine twine.

153 lbs. of sealing thread.

853 lbs. of mop cord.

12 lbs. of spun yarn.

8 lbs. of shop thread.

238 mats.

TOTAL	{	rope, line, cord, &c.,	8601 lbs.
		horse halters	- 120.
		mats - - -	- 377.

BREWING.

Brewed 1,832 barrels of beer.

Delivering the above to Bethlem Hospital, the House
of Occupations, &c. &c.

Grinding $327\frac{1}{2}$ quarters of malt.

Cleaning casks, &c.

BAKING.

Preparing and making, baking and delivering bread.

	White.	Brown.
To Bridewell Hospital -	2,517 lbs.	57,568 lbs.
To House of Occupations	6,400 lbs.	73,248 lbs.
To Bethlem Hospital	144,956 lbs.	4 lbs.
	<hr/> 153,873 lbs.	<hr/> 130,820 lbs.
	<hr/> 130,820 lbs.	
Total -	<hr/> 284,693 lbs.	

TAILORING.

	Made.	Repaired.
Coats - - -	129	382
Jackets - - -	356	744
Waistcoats - - -	322	218
Trousers, pairs of - - -	496	947
Frocks (servants') - - -	38	1
Braces, pairs of - - -	250	
Breeches, pairs - - -	2	19
Clothes' bags - - -	22	

SHOEMAKING.

	Made.	Repaired.
Pairs of boots - - -	55	28
Pairs of shoes - - -	945	1,399
Pairs of slippers - - -	6	
Belts - - -	2	

The above amount of work has been performed by about fifty boys, the others being constantly at school.

All the household cleaning on the male side of the house is also done by the boys.

CLOTHING MADE BY THE GIRLS.

373	shirts.
611	kandkerchiefs.
469	caps.
288	waistcoats (flannel).
312	drawers (flannel).
162	chemises.
205	gowns.
344	aprons.
390	petticoats.
77	stays (pairs).
206	sheets.
28	table-cloths.
96	towels.
536	boots and shoes, bound (pairs).
480	pairs of stockings marked and run.

The repairs of all these articles are also done by the girls, as well as the work and repairs for the officers and servants of the establishment.

Washing and cooking for upwards of 200 are also parts of the daily occupation.

COURSE OF TUITION.

Boys' School.

Sunday - { The whole of the boys engaged in reading the Scriptures and receiving catechetical instruction.

	<i>Monday.</i>	<i>Wednesday.</i>	<i>Friday.</i>
One Hour Class - {	Spellings with meanings, Reading and Geography.	Scripture reading, and geography.	Catechism, or Scripture, and arithmetic.

With writing on the intervening days.

	1st CLASS.	2d CLASS.	3d CLASS.	4th CLASS.
<i>Monday.</i>	1st hour — Writing. 2d — Reading Scrip- tures. 3d — Geography. 4th — Spelling with meanings. 5th — Reading. 6th — Arithmetic.	Writing. Arithmetic. Geography. Scriptural. Arithmetic. Reading.	Writing. Reading. Writing. Writing. Reading. Arithmetic.	Reading. Writing. Reading. Reading. Writing. Catechism.
<i>Tuesday.</i>	1st — Reading. 2d — Writing. 3d — Arithmetic. 4th — Writing. 5th — Spelling with meanings. 6th — Catechism.	Writing. Arithmetic. Reading. Writing. Catechism. Arithmetic.	Writing. Reading. Writing. Writing. Reading. Catechism.	Reading. Writing. Reading. Writing. Reading. Spelling.
<i>Wednesday.</i>	1st — Writing. 2d — Spelling with meanings. 3d — Geography. 4th — Arithmetic. 5th — Scriptural. 6th — Writing.	Writing. Arithmetic. Geography. Scriptural. Arithmetic. Spelling with meanings.	Writing. Reading. Writing. Reading. Arithmetic.	Reading. Writing. Reading. Writing. Catechism.
<i>Thursday.</i>	1st — Reading. 2d — Writing. 3d — Arithmetic. 4th — Writing. 5th — Spelling with meanings. 6th — Catechism.	Writing. Arithmetic. Reading. Writing. Catechism. Arithmetic.	Writing. Reading. Writing. Writing. Reading. Catechism.	Reading. Writing. Reading. Writing. Reading. Spelling.
<i>Friday.</i>	1st — Writing. 2d — Scriptural. 3d — Arithmetic. 4th — Spelling with meanings. 5th — Reading. 6th — Arithmetic.	Writing. Arithmetic. Spelling with meanings. Scriptural. Arithmetic. Reading.	Writing. Reading. Writing. Writing. Reading. Arithmetic.	Reading. Writing. Reading. Reading. Writing. Catechism.
<i>Saturday.</i>	1st — Arithmetic. 2d — Scriptural. 3d — Church service.	Catechism. Writing. Church service.	Writing. Arithmetic. Church service.	Reading. Writing. Church service.

HOUSE OF OCCUPATIONS.

STATE OF THE HOUSE 31st December, 1844.

				Males.	Females.	Total.	
Number of inmates remained last Report - - - -				102	91	193	
Admitted since - - - -				102	91	193	
Discharged	{	To situations - - -	-	-	1	1	
		By request of friends -	-	-	1	1	
					2	2	
Remaining - - -				102	89	191	
Occupied in trades, needlework, domestic and other services, and attending school periodically - - -				79	6	85	
Attending school - - - -				22	82	104	
Absent,	{	Sick - - - -	-	-	-	-	
		- - - -	-	-	-	-	
Gate-keepers - - - -				1	1	2	
				102	89	191	
Monitors.							
OCCUPATIONS.							
M.	F.						
6	-	Tailors	- - -	19	- -	19	
3	-	Shoemakers	- - -	20	- -	20	
-	-	Bakers	- - -	5	- -	5	
-	-	Brewers	- - -	9	- -	9	
-	-	Ropemakers	- - -	11	- -	11	
1	-	Bethlem Hospital.	Smiths and Engineers	3	- -	3	
-	-		Carpenters	- - -	1	- -	1
-	-		Painters	- - -	1	- -	1
-	-		Plumbers	- - -	1	- -	1
-	-		Stone masons	- - -	1	- -	1
-	-		Bricklayers	- - -	1	- -	1
-	-		Provision boys	- - -	4	- -	4
-	3	Needle work	- - -	- -	46	46	
-	1	Kitchen	- - -	- -	6	6	
-	5	Laundry and washing	- - -	- -	26	26	
-	-	Household	- - -	3	6	9	
-	1	Officers' service: -					
-	-	2 Superintendent, 1 Matron,					
-	-	1 Steward	- - -	- -	4	4	
-	-	Gate-keepers	- - -	1	1	2	
-	-	Attending school	- - -	22	- -	22	
10	10			102	89	191	

STATE OF SCHOOL.

Number of Classes	1		2		3		4		5		6		Total.
	Trades.		Approaching towards proficiency in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. in the first degrees.		In the second degrees.		Beginners in the first degrees.		In the second degrees.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Descriptions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M. F. { E. }												-
Number of Teachers in each Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES.													
Under 12 Years of Age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 to 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 to 16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	76	4	80	11	36	47	6	30	36	6	10	16	102
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	191

DEGREES OF ACQUIREMENTS.

Of all Intellect.	Reading.			Writing.			Arithmetic.			Learning English History.			Geography.			Church Catechism.			Learning Singing for Church Service.		
	Fluently.			Indifferently.			Learning.			The Four First Rules.			Learning.			Perfect.			Untaught.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 12 Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 to 14	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	5	6	4	4	5	2	6	11	2	5	6	7	5	5
14 to 16	25	12	22	12	2	3	37	13	14	22	22	43	33	20	14	7	35	20	14	7	3
Upwards	22	29	17	12	4	4	22	24	17	21	31	32	31	21	27	40	12	5	3	9	7
	51	44	48	33	3	12	63	37	36	52	3	79	64	79	34	67	68	35	21	-	14
																					20

F. SIMPSON, Matron.
JOSEPH MYALS, Superintendent.
J. GARRETT, B.D., Chaplain.

HOUSE OF OCCUPATIONS.

ADMISSIONS.

Years.	Bridewell Hospital.		Prisons.		Hospitals.		Poor and destitute Children.		Total.		
When ad- mitted.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
1830	12	10	4	-	-	1	-	-	16	11	27
1831	11	7	10	4	1	-	18	13	40	24	64
1832	11	8	12	3	-	14	4	12	27	37	64
1833	5	3	-	2	1	10	1	9	7	24	31
1834	4	3	-	1	-	11	10	12	14	27	41
1835	-	3	-	2	-	8	17	31	17	44	61
1836	9	8	3	1	1	8	32	19	45	36	81
1837	10	4	-	6	-	6	11	18	21	34	55
1838	4	6	5	1	-	1	4	9	13	17	30
1839	4	5	1	-	-	1	3	8	8	14	22
1840	14	2	1	-	1	2	37	43	53	47	100
1841	9	5	1	8	-	2	20	35	30	50	80
1842	6	5	1	2	2	5	18	12	27	24	51
1843	12	2	3	-	-	-	13	11	28	13	41
1844	14	5	3	3	-	1	-	18	17	27	44
	125	76	44	33	6	70	188	250	363	429	792

ROYAL HOSPITAL OF BETHLEM.

REPORT.

THE number of curable patients admitted during the year has been 118 males, and 168 females, making a total of 286, and exceeding by two the number admitted in 1843.

The number discharged cured, has been 128, consisting of 58 males and 70 females. This amount certainly falls far short of the cures effected in 1843, when there were discharged 56 males and 103 females, total 159 ; but a careful examination of the Statistical Tables prepared by the Committee this year, with those appended to the last General Report, affords a satisfactory explanation of these results, which otherwise might appear discouraging to the Governors, while a stronger proof of the advantage and utility of such Tables, exhibiting not the items, which are useless, but the results of the labours of the year, cannot be adduced. The ratio of cures of the male patients is nearly equal to that of 1843, which was high ; the deficiency, which at first sight is certainly striking, being on the female side. The Committee trust that they will not be considered as exceeding their province, which they are most anxious to avoid, or trespassing on the Medical Department, in

offering the following reasons as their solution of the apparent want of success attending the exertions of the medical staff in the cases of the female patients. It appears from the Tables —

1st. That the disorder in many of these patients was of longer standing than in the cases admitted during 1843.

2d. That the character of the disorder was in many instances of a severer character than developed last year.

3d. That a considerable number of these cases have not had the advantage of a sufficiently long period of treatment in the Hospital, in consequence of their admission at a late period of the year.

These points appear to be supported by the following results extracted from the Tables.

In 1843, the number of female cases in which the duration of the disease, prior to admission, was six months and upwards, amounted to 18; whereas in 1844, the number of curable patients similarly affected was 28.

In 1843, the number of cases of females in which a decided hereditary predisposition to insanity was traced, amounted to 41; but this year the number was 56. Again, the cases in which insanity appeared to be either caused by, or connected with physical disease, was only 29; while this year the number of such cases rose to 54.

The last point is, however, the most important, as being free from any conjectural explanation.

In 1843, the number of curable females admitted during September, October, November, and December, was 47, while during the same months in this year the numbers have been 68, or almost an excess of 50 per cent. It also appears, that in the first four months of 1843, 54 females were admitted, while in the corresponding period

of 1844, only 47 similar cases were received. It is manifest from these data, that the period of treatment has, from unavoidable circumstances, been greatly limited, and the cures which may fairly be anticipated in many of these cases will range in the lists of next year. The detailed minuteness of these remarks will, it is hoped, be justified from a feeling that the well-merited credit of the Hospital might suffer for want of some explanation, and an anxiety to do an act of simple justice to the physicians and resident officers. It is satisfactory to find that the number of cases in which it has proved impossible to afford any relief, has this year been smaller than in the last, the difference being wholly in favour of the females; the numbers discharged uncured at the end of twelve months having been 26 males and 49 females; whereas in 1843 this class consisted of 21 males and 56 females. The number of deaths is this year rather higher than in 1843, being 28 as compared with 25. The former number, however, includes one suicide and one death from smallpox. The mortality amongst the curable patients has been 19, precisely the same number as in last year. The deaths have been more numerous amongst the females; a fact which, while it is explained by the previous remarks, affords additional confirmation of the reasons there adduced. It is a well ascertained fact, that the rate of mortality of lunatics is much higher in the first year of their disorder, than after the malady has become chronic. In a large proportion, and perhaps it is not going too far to say, in a majority of cases, mental disorder is the result of bodily disease, which, partaking more of functional derangement than acute complaint, is often overlooked by the sufferers, until the nervous system becomes af-

fect, when medical aid is called in, but frequently too late to avert the consequences of previous neglect.

The health of the patients in the curable and incurable establishments has been generally satisfactory. In March five or six cases of small pox, mostly of a modified kind, occurred, but by judicious precautions the disorder did not extend beyond those first attacked, and who in a short time entirely recovered from its effects. The complaint first appeared in the department for criminal patients: but as this subject will be more particularly referred to hereafter, the Committee now proceed to give a brief abstract of the most important as well as interesting matters and results, which have from time to time occupied the attention of the Governors during the year, embraced in the present Report.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

The general treatment of the patients has not varied materially from that recorded in the last Report. Whatever change has been made, has been in advance of previous improvements; while the conviction in the minds of those who carry them out, that the alterations effected are really advantageous, has infused an alacrity and spirit of cordial co-operation which have been very beneficial. The improvements introduced in 1843 now work more smoothly, from greater practice and experience, and are now completely incorporated as part of the system on which the Hospital is to be for the future conducted. The anticipations of the Governors, respecting the favourable results of those changes, must have been more than realized; and while their best reward consists in the conviction of the comfort which they have thus been the instruments of affording, they

will be encouraged to augment these advantages to the fullest practicable extent.

The state of some of the patients on admission frequently requires the exercise of great caution and gentleness. The exasperation and excitement then so frequently exhibited, is often the result of the violent measures which the relatives and friends of the lunatics have unfortunately adopted, from erroneous notions of the necessity of personal coercion, whilst the patients remain at home, or when brought to the hospital. The two following cases, occurring during the year, are now noticed for the purpose of showing practically the danger and inutility of such treatment, although many other instances have occurred in which patients were brought for admission in tight strait-waistcoats, and some bound with cords in so severe a manner that their wrists, arms, and legs were bruised and excoriated, but who, having been immediately released on admission to the hospital, ultimately recovered, without being ever again subjected to bodily restraint. The first case alluded to was that of a male patient brought for admission in a very violent and excited state, having, in addition to a strait-waistcoat, his arms bound with cords, his wrists secured by a belt, and his legs confined with strong webbing. In extenuation of such severe measures, his relative, who accompanied him, assured the steward that this restraint was absolutely necessary, "as he was very difficult to manage, and that it had even required as many as six men to place him under coercion." The first thing done on admission, was to release the patient from all restraint, and although, as might be expected, he remained for some days in a highly excited state, so as to require the constant watching of one, and sometimes two attendants, no

personal coercion was afterwards used during the whole time he remained under treatment. In a few days symptoms of an inflammatory affection of the chest appeared, from the effects of which, combined with great cerebral excitement, he died, in a fortnight after admission. A post mortem examination of the body proved that the breast-bone and one rib were fractured; the interior of the chest was also found much affected in consequence of the irritation which the broken bones produced on the lining membrane, and it can hardly be doubted that these severe injuries occurred in the struggles which took place when so much restraint was imposed.

The other case was that of a patient referred to in the Tables, as one of the students, brought to the Hospital in a high state of excitement, closely pinioned with cords, which had so injured his arms as to cause grave apprehensions of erysipelas supervening. This patient, as in the previous case, was at once released, and has not been subjected to any restraint since. It is hardly necessary to add, that these remarks are not intended to reflect in any degree upon the relatives or friends of these violent patients; unfortunate and mistaken as the course they followed was, it was adopted as being, in their opinion, the best and only means of protecting their afflicted relations, for whose comfort and welfare they would have considered no exertion too great, and no sacrifice too large.

The sole reason for here alluding to these circumstances is the hope that such examples may operate as a warning to all in similar circumstances, to avoid so injurious, though well-meant, a line of conduct. As it is very desirable, in cases where patients are found to be in a state of great excitement, that the proper authorities

have the means of placing them where they will both be secured from causes of irritation, and from any danger of injuring themselves, four rooms on each side of the Hospital have been fitted up, with this view, for the use of such patients: they are lined throughout with a soft and elastic material, composed of cork and caoutchouc, which effectually prevents the inmate injuring himself, however violent his paroxysm may become. The light is subdued, but not withdrawn so as to prevent the attendants keeping a strict watch during the period of seclusion, which is never allowed to continue after the lunatic has become tranquillised, and the duration of such seclusion will be always regularly reported to the Bethlem Sub-Committee.

It may be permitted to mention an instance, showing that not only is kindness the pervading principle, in the treatment of the patients, but that in one case it has overcome all desire to leave the Hospital. It is that of an aged female, whose only fear is that she will be discharged from what she feels, though insane, is a real asylum. She invariably tries to screen herself from strangers visiting the Hospital, who, she apprehends, will take her away; and if questioned, she always anxiously denies being in any way improved in health, appealing to the nurse whether she is not quite incurable, and unfit for discharge. In addition to the case just mentioned, the Court will be pleased to hear the following interesting instances of gratitude in two young females, formerly patients. Mrs. Hunter was agreeably surprised by a recent visit from one who had been discharged cured about twelve months before. She informed the Matron that she had obtained a situation as a governess, her previous avocation, and having saved 10*l.* of her salary, she ventured to ask permission to present it to the

Hospital as a tribute of her gratitude. Of course this creditable proposal was gently but firmly declined; and Mrs. Hunter suggested to her former patient, as a means of evincing her sense of any kindness she had received, to make some articles for the work-room: she gladly availed herself of the permission, and has since sent several articles to add to the store which is there displayed as the work of the female patients. The other case alluded to, was an earnest request on the part of a well-educated female (who had been cured) to be allowed to return and superintend the work-room for some time, as a return for the kindness and benefit she had experienced.

Tributes such as these are the best evidence of the treatment the patients receive; and honourable as they are to those who offer them, they are doubly so to those whose unvarying kindness has won them.

EMPLOYMENT.

The occupation of the patients has been of a more extended and varied character, particularly on the male side, than during any previous year, no less than nearly two-thirds being regularly employed. The workshops have been completed, and various trades are now carried on in them by the patients, under the superintendence of attendants skilled in the respective handicrafts. All the iron work, painting, plumbing, glazing, carpentering, bricklaying, plastering, and masons' work, engineering and mill work, now required for the ordinary use of the establishment, is performed in these workshops; thus combining economy with these most important remedial agents, so useful in alleviating the maladies of the inmates.

It must be gratifying to every Governor to find that the doubt and hesitation which many formerly felt (and not unnaturally) at the introduction of so many handicraft trades into a Hospital for Lunatics, as involving the risk of accident and outrage, has now given way before the evident benefits which have resulted from their establishment. The blacksmiths' workshop has been doubled in extent; a large and commodious apartment has been set apart for the engineers, and the carpenters' shops are now nearly twice their former size. In each and all of these are to be seen some of the patients; but their quiet and orderly demeanour and contented and cheerful industry, render it impossible for a stranger, and even difficult for a Governor, to distinguish the patient from his attendant. Several of the patients who were unacquainted with any branch of trade, have been instructed in one or other during their residence; and every advantage is taken of inducing those who can work to occupy themselves, if possible, in those trades. One instance of the kind may be here stated, as it shows the effect of gentle persuasion in this respect. A patient, previously an engineering smith, was in a most desponding state, and it was with great difficulty that he could be prevailed upon to take any exercise. The steward, having at last induced him to visit the engineers' shop, fixed a piece of iron in a vice, placed a file in the patient's hand, and holding his arm, began to use it as if at work. The well-known sound and motion roused the attention of the patient, and the next day he voluntarily began to work, and has continued a constant and industrious workman, and before four months had elapsed he had made and finished a cross head-bar for a steam engine, with all its necessary joints and sockets ready for immediate use; while the improvement in this

patient's bodily health was as great as in his mental disorder; and, like almost all the other patients employed, he expresses his gratitude for it and his sense of its value.* Numerous other instances of a similar nature might be quoted, but to do so is at present unnecessary. All persons conversant with insanity now admit the advantages arising from active bodily occupation in the treatment of the insane; and if any lingering doubts should still remain in the minds of any Governor respecting the prudence of the system now pursued at Bethlem Hospital, they must be removed by the knowledge of the important fact, that no accident or misadventure has occurred during the past year in connection with labour or from the use of the instruments employed. It cannot be denied that the system is carried out with much boldness and decision; and the greatest credit is due to Mr. Nicholls for the vigilant and constant supervision which he maintains over this most essential part of the Institution, as well as to the artisan-attendants, who display the greatest caution and kindness towards those placed under their care and instruction. The absence of accident, and the diminution of restraint, not only justify the system adopted, but advocate its extension wherever practicable.

* This patient had been in the employment of one of the most eminent engineering firms in London, and, towards the latter end of December, one of the partners called at the Hospital to make inquiries after him, and to his surprise and gratification found the patient busily employed at his trade. The man stated that he felt nearly well, and that the only circumstance which weighed upon his mind was the uncertainty of obtaining work when he left the Hospital. His former employer assured him that when the proper time arrived he should not want employment; and when he was discharged cured on the 17th January, his master, with great kindness, removed him from the Hospital, provided him with money, and received him again into his factory.

The plan is now in complete operation, and the anticipations formed in the last Report of its beneficial effects have been fully realized, not only in promoting the comfort of the patients, but in many instances it has been a main cause of cure, and in all it has tended to alleviate the irksomeness of their confinement, to interest the moody, and divert the energy of the excitable into a course of cheerful industry and congenial occupation.

Female Side. — The erection of the convalescent wards adjoining the library and work-room of the female patients has for the last four months greatly interfered with the excellent arrangements previously made by Mrs. Hunter for the occupation and amusement of the females under her charge, and may in some degree have militated against their cure. Notwithstanding this, a perusal of the return of the employment of the patients appended to this Report will prove that a large quantity of clothing has been made by the female patients during the past year, in addition to many articles of fancy work, evincing considerable taste and skill, and reflecting great credit on the judicious treatment which has called these talents into exercise. It is a gratifying sight to enter these work-rooms, and find them tenanted by between thirty and forty patients, all engaged in some occupation best suited to their tastes. In the large room some one is always ready to play the piano while the others are working; and in the little library adjoining may be seen others engaged in reading, drawing, painting, and playing at chess. These incidents, pleasing as they must appear, are not mentioned for the purpose of claiming any peculiar merit for the Governors, which they would be the first to repudiate, but to record the moral means which experience has proved to be most efficacious in restoring the insane to reason, and to justify and advo-

cate their introduction in other asylums. The appearance of the wards is equally satisfactory, where not one coercion chair is to be seen, while clothing of a stout material has proved the simple and effectual remedy against attempts by any patients to destroy their clothing: and throughout the entire establishment the greatest quietude generally prevails: — not the tranquillity of apathy; but the natural result of combined occupation and amusement with uniform gentle treatment.

AMUSEMENTS.

The amusements of the patients have occupied the attention of the Governors; and every facility which a judicious liberality could effect has been given for the extension of this branch of treatment. By a vote of the General Court held last January permission was given to procure a billiard table, which has been done. The use of it is granted sparingly and with great caution. It is employed chiefly as a means of exercise when patients are unable to leave the galleries from the state of the weather, or cannot otherwise be induced to exert or amuse themselves. This and the bagatelle boards have fully realized the favourable expectations of the Governors. The library, which is still efficiently superintended by an incurable librarian, affords constant occupation and entertainment on both sides of the Hospital. Chess and draughts are played by the men in this apartment; and the females, as previously stated, add painting, drawing, and writing to their other occupations in their library; and in the evenings a whist party is frequently made up, in which a nurse is often admitted as a partner. The Committee take the liberty of suggesting, that on the extension of these apartments, in addition to an in-

creased list of books, a set of maps would be very acceptable, as there are not only many foreigners amongst the patients, but the majority of them, as will be hereafter noticed, are from distant parts of the kingdom.*

In addition to the many obvious advantages arising from a well-considered system of amusements, there is one of great importance, which ought not to be overlooked. The order and content which it produces removes the motive which sometimes was mistaken for the necessity of sending the patients to bed at an early hour. Attendants, however well disposed, if wearied out with vain attempts to soothe and tranquillise patients who, solely for want of occupation, became a cause of perpetual annoyance and vigilance, could hardly be blamed if they formerly looked forward to the hour of removing their troublesome charges to their sleeping-rooms as a welcome release. If this feeling ever existed, it does so no longer. The attendants and nurses join in the games and recreations; thus maintaining the best possible feeling between them and the patients, who now invariably yield to their requests with willingness and alacrity.

On the female side the use of the piano frequently leads to its natural consequence, a dance, which is always conducted with the greatest gaiety and decorum. On one occasion the patients amused their kind friend the Matron with an attempt at a fancy ball, which proved a source of great entertainment, both in the preparation and execution. The opening of the new Royal Exchange was considered a proper opportunity to be marked by a party by these poor lunatics; and it is

* During the past year a governor has kindly presented six French and six German Bibles for the use of such foreigners as may be desirous of reading the Scriptures in their vernacular tongue.

pleasing to think that the day which brought so much gratification to multitudes elsewhere did not close without also affording some happy hours to above fifty afflicted inmates of our Hospital.

These remarks upon the occupations and amusements of the patients cannot be better concluded than by quoting the observations of an accomplished and experienced physician on the general treatment of the insane. “The pride of medical science is disconcerted by the reflection that mere medicine has but a small part in the cure of many patients who leave an asylum well. But the application of medical science is not limited in any disease to the administration of drugs, or the abstraction of blood, and least of all, in diseases of the nervous system. Hence it arises that the general management of an asylum, the regulation of the diet, the exercise, the hours of rest, the occupations, the amusements, the dress and the conduct becomes of wide application and extreme importance. These matters well arranged become general medicines, influencing the whole frame of body, and bringing it into a state in which the mysterious troubles of the brain have the best chance of becoming composed.” Nothing but an intimate knowledge and constant supervision of the patients in their employments and recreations, their classification and general treatment, can enable those intrusted with the care of the insane to discharge their weighty responsibilities with benefit and satisfaction. No talents, however high, nor any humanity, however great, can compensate for the want of a zealous and constant examination and direction of the state and employment of each patient.

RESTRAINT.

The Report of last year having expressed at some length the views which the Governors and officers entertain generally on the subject of restraint, it is unnecessary to refer to it again, except to repeat that, while from the peculiar character of the cases received into this Hospital, it is deemed inexpedient rather than impracticable to adopt the principle of dispensing wholly with restraint under all circumstances; yet every opportunity is taken of confining it within the narrowest possible limits. Personal restraint has been reduced to one-tenth of what it was six years ago; and it is most gratifying to be able to state, that it has been reduced during this year to one-half of what it was in 1843. The following returns show the average weekly number of patients in restraint during the last six years: —

1839 — $11\frac{3}{5}\frac{3}{2}$	1842 — 3
1840 — $13\frac{2}{5}\frac{0}{2}$	1843 — $3\frac{4}{5}\frac{4}{2}$
1841 — 9	1844 — $1\frac{3}{5}\frac{5}{2}$

It is almost unnecessary to say that restraint has diminished just as the means of occupation and amusement have been increased, and that without such means and appliances it would be injudicious to attempt to dispense with mechanical restraint; and in judging of other institutions, this ought to be carefully borne in mind, to prevent a hasty and unintentionally unjust conclusion. The experience of Bethlem, however, shows that in any asylum mechanical restraint, which both irritates and humiliates a patient, may be often dispensed with by such easy expedients as strong materials to prevent tearing and destroying clothing, and various adaptations of dress, which, without confining the limbs, effectually prevent accidents.

SUICIDAL AND VIOLENT PATIENTS.

Of the number of curable patients admitted this year, no less than 36 per cent. were reported to the officers of the Hospital as either having actually attempted, or exhibited strong predisposition to suicide; while the unwillingness or inability of the relatives of many of the patients to give precise information on this point, adds greatly to the anxiety of the officers, lest disastrous contingencies should occur in cases where they have not been led to expect a tendency of this nature. It is therefore highly honourable to the vigilance and prudence of the officers, that no case of suicide has occurred in the curable wards during this year. Unhappily one of the criminal patients succeeded in destroying himself, which will be referred to more particularly hereafter. Nearly 41 per cent. of the curable patients admitted this year were classed as "violent or dangerous," above 50 per cent. of the total admissions thus consisting of a class which a few years ago would, as a matter of ordinary precaution and humanity, have been subjected to rigorous personal restraint. Experience has however shown, and every year confirms, not only the wisdom of a totally different system, but that restraint is a highly exciting cause of suicide; and the fact that no untoward circumstance has occurred in Bethlem, with so large a number of dangerous patients, while mechanical restraint has not been used for two patients a-week, is a most striking illustration of the advantage of this system; and the Committee have the authority of the resident officers to state, that nothing has occurred to shake their confidence in the advantages of the system which they superintend.

It deserves consideration, whether it might not be of

advantage in the treatment of suicidal patients, to construct a sleeping-room in each gallery, to contain four or six beds, which might easily be effected by throwing two or three sleeping apartments into one. In addition to securing extended accommodation, the companionship thus afforded would be beneficial, as well in assuring the timid patients as in deterring suicidal patients from any attempts against themselves. Suicide is seldom committed in the presence of another, while the tendency may be excited by the loneliness of a separate sleeping apartment. This view is confirmed by the practice in other well-regulated asylums for the insane.

DIET.

No alteration has been made in the general dietary, which appears to agree well with the patients. The Diet Table is framed on a liberal scale, containing a large quantity of solid and nutritious food; thus avoiding the defect which has proved injurious in some other establishments, where the proportion of fluid food was larger. In some of the galleries, the dinners are served upon crockery, instead of wood, as was formerly the case — an evidence of attention to the feelings and comfort of the patients of which they are very sensible. The allowance of tea and sugar morning and evening to all the patients, with a few exceptions on the male side, where it is not required, has produced great comfort, which to the Governors will be sufficient return for the increased expenditure occasioned by this liberality. All the ordinary festival days are marked by the addition of fruit, pastry, and other indulgences.

CHAPEL.

The Report of last year recommended to the liberal consideration of the Court the expediency of enlarging the Chapel. The suggestion was most favourably received, and referred to the Committee to carry into execution. The surveyor's plans comprise the raising the ceiling of the chapel so as to form galleries, by which ample accommodation will be obtained. The pulpit will be placed further back, and raised so as to afford the congregation in the galleries a clear view of the Chaplain. A clerk's desk, communion table, and organ will be provided, and the ecclesiastical character of the entire building will be carefully attended to, while a range of windows over the galleries will render the interior light and cheerful in appearance. Advantage has been taken of this enlargement to effect an important architectural improvement in the exterior of the Hospital. The upper part of the chapel is built of an octagonal form, and is surmounted with a dome, thus giving the centre a marked and imposing character, in which it has been hitherto deficient, but more especially since the extension of the front by the recent additions to the galleries. These alterations will, it is hoped, be speedily completed: they are in a sufficiently advanced state to enable the Governors to judge of the improvement, and, as might be anticipated, reflect great credit on the taste and skill of Mr. Sydney Smirke.

As these alterations have, of course, interrupted the performance of divine service as usual, a portion of the male patients have attended the chapel at the House of Occupations instead, while on the female side every exertion was made by Mrs. Hunter to supply the want of a proper place of worship, by having for some time

religious services of a domestic character performed in each of the wards appropriated to the female patients. Subsequent arrangements have been made for the attendance of the chaplain every Sunday on the female side, when the congregation assemble in considerable numbers in a commodious room appropriated, but fortunately never required, as an infirmary.

CONVALESCENT WARDS.

The new buildings consist of an extension southwards of the two projecting wings in the rear of the Hospital, and contain fourteen new apartments applicable as convalescent wards. The four largest are each 36 feet long, by 23 feet wide. The ten others are each 16 feet by 23 feet. All are of the same height as the several floors of the Hospital, and lighted on both sides, so as to admit of abundant ventilation by a thorough draught when required. These fourteen wards are exclusive of the four large wards previously erected.

A stone staircase has also been built to each wing, giving access to these wards, without the necessity of passing into the body of the Hospital.

Access is also provided on every floor from the body of the Hospital to these wards; so that there may be at all times, the power of direct communication to all parts, without loss of time or trouble. These wards will be warmed by an apparatus in the basement, and by separate fire-places.

The fitting-up, generally, is made to correspond with the convalescent wards previously built.

When the two long ranges of rooms, called the "back basements," were built, a few years ago, it was thought probable, that at some future time a further extension

of the Hospital might be required: the walls, therefore, of each basement story were made very substantially, while a deep broad foundation of concrete was laid to receive the footings of these walls. The Hospital is now deriving abundant advantage from this provision, in the facility with which these additional wards are erected, by raising a lofty building, at once, upon the previously laid foundations, much time and expense being thereby saved.

On the completion of these wards, the attention of the Governors will be necessarily directed to prescribing precise and definite regulations for the admission and residence of the convalescent patients, and for authorising such relaxations from the ordinary discipline as may be considered expedient and beneficial. The Report of the physicians of the 11th of December, 1843, is in strict accordance with the reference made to them by the General Committee of the 13th of November preceding, and fully recognises the principle, that these apartments should be appropriated to the *exclusive* use of such patients as have been reported to the Bethlem Sub-Committee in the Convalescent Report Book.

The opinion of the best writers on insanity, including Esquirol, Pasquier, and others, is very decided on the necessity of effecting a complete separation between convalescent patients and such as are not in so advanced a stage; and it is conceived in this case, that no patients will be admitted into these wards who, under present circumstances, would not be reported cured; and that the fixed period of residence is not to be considered part of a curative process, but probationary, and for the purpose of preparing the inmates, gradually, for that entire control over their own actions which they will attain when finally discharged.

Causes of excitement and distress must often occur in such an institution, and operate injuriously on this class of patients, to whom undisturbed tranquillity is of the utmost importance; and it will be difficult to secure the full advantages of these important improvements without annexing (as may be easily done) to these wards a separate space for exercise and recreation, so as to obviate the necessity of the convalescents mixing with the patients of the other wards.

The convalescent patients in the asylums at York, Northampton, Gloucester, Dumfries, Dundee, &c. are allowed to take exercise, occasionally, beyond the walls, under the charge of an attendant, to attend divine service at the neighbouring churches, and to visit places of amusement, with the best effect. The Committee must not be understood as recommending to this extent, although they approve of such relaxations, which may, perhaps, be granted with greater facility to patients in provincial asylums, than in the case of a Hospital in the Metropolis; but they think that occasional leave of absence for exercise, with an attendant, would be very beneficial, and that as much liberty, short of entire freedom, should be granted whenever practicable. The transition from strict seclusion to complete freedom would thus be gradual, instead of sudden, and the patients' restoration to society would, by these means, not be followed with that excitement which is always a source of anxiety to their friends, and often of considerable risk to themselves; indeed, the Records of the Hospital prove that many readmissions have arisen from the sudden and complete change of scene and association which patients have experienced for want of such a probationary process as is here contemplated, and

which the arrangements of the building have hitherto rendered impossible.

INSTRUCTION OF PATIENTS.

The education of the insane has been attempted in some asylums, and with considerable success ; and it is worth inquiry how far instruction could be introduced with advantage into Bethlem Hospital ; first, as an obvious benefit to those instructed, but chiefly as a source of occupation to well-educated patients. The great advantages of occupation have been already adverted to ; but it is obvious that the more varied in their nature, the greater is the probability of employing a larger number of patients ; bodily occupation may be distasteful to some and unsuitable to others, while mental occupation would be both judicious and congenial. The Committee, concurring generally in the disinclination of the Governors to introduce untried experiments, think it right, in submitting this suggestion, to state that in the principal French Lunatic Hospitals, and in some of the best conducted public asylums in this country, schools have been established with the best possible results ; faculties which have long lain dormant have been roused, the memory improved, fresh objects of interest created for fixing the wandering mind and luring it away from distempered fancies. In the Dundee Asylum, a female patient of superior education and station was encouraged to undertake the education of a child. This congenial occupation operated most beneficially in tranquillising and amusing the patient, although her malady was of such a nature as to preclude the hope of a cure. The Tables show that in Bethlem there is scope for instruction of an elementary kind.

In making these remarks it is not intended to suggest the establishment of a school, but merely to recommend making the attempt to instruct some of the patients in each gallery, more as a source of amusement, both to the teacher and the taught, than as a process of instruction. Both occupation and amusement, when they become too much a system, are in danger of being considered monotonous, and so lose their interest; and it is very important on this account both to increase and vary their application as much as possible.

INQUESTS.

In all cases of sudden death, as well as where the death has arisen from accident, information is forwarded to the coroner, in order that an inquest may be held, not only to satisfy the friends of the patient, but as a vindication of the treatment pursued.

Happily the necessity of inquests is very rare; but during the past year two have been held to inquire into the causes of the deaths of a curable and a criminal patient.

The first was held on the 16th of January, on the body of a curable patient, who was found dead in his bed on the preceding day. He had been admitted about ten days previously in a state of acute mania. The patient was of a stout full habit of body, and from the evidence adduced the cause of death was clearly apoplexy, as recorded by the verdict of the jury. The post mortem examination fully established this result, Mr. Lawrence's report showing that "the blood vessels of the skull, the membranes and the brain, were loaded to the utmost degree, those of the bone were filled with blood to their minutest ramifications." The second case was that of a criminal patient who had been about two

and a half years in the Hospital, without betraying any symptoms of a suicidal tendency.

It appears from the report made to the next Bethlem Sub-Committee by the steward, that the patient was placed in his sleeping-room at the usual hour, and on the attendant opening the door next morning, he found the lunatic suspended by a handkerchief to the window frame: it further appeared that he had contrived to secrete a piece of rusted iron, with which he had inflicted two severe wounds on his wrists, and one on his throat. The state of the night clocks proved that the night attendant had made his rounds with regularity, and he reported that nothing had occurred during his visits to excite his suspicion. Unhappily the patient's attempt was too well made to cause any noise or struggling, or the fatal result might have been prevented. The patient had not been employed in any way, nor permitted to leave the criminal department, and the officers are quite unable to form any opinion as to the means by which he obtained possession of the piece of iron.

CLASS OF PATIENTS.

In the present state of public feeling, it is not a matter of boast that neither creed nor country form a reason for exclusion from the charities of the British metropolis; and the attention of the Court is directed to the Tables appended to this Report, showing the religious persuasions and the places of nativity of the patients admitted, solely as statistical information which may not be without interest; though the latter Table may be taken as a proof of the well-earned and widely spread reputation of the Hospital. It appears from this.

that of 286 patients, only 84 were natives of the metropolis; 173 were from the provinces, 16 from different parts of Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, 2 from Poland, 1 from France, and 1 from Jamaica.

The classes of religious persuasions of the patients amount to thirteen, including one who is described as a Socialist. It may be doubted whether this would not have been more properly described as one of the delusions incident to insanity.

The Table indicating the occupations of the patients will be read with some interest. Amongst the males are included artists, chemists, clerks, clergymen, military officers, students, and schoolmasters; and in the list of females will be found several dress-makers, embroiderers, four gentlewomen, lodging-house keepers, officers' widows, and the wives and daughters of many respectable tradesmen. These are persons with peculiar claims to our sympathy: the rich in their afflictions can command all the aids and comforts which wealth can purchase; the pauper lunatic finds within the walls of a County Asylum that care and sympathy to which he may long have been a stranger; but when this fearful calamity falls upon one dependent on his own exertions to maintain a respectable position in society, the consequences are, indeed, distressing; his scanty funds are rapidly absorbed, his sources of income necessarily fail; and his family, after all their willing, but fruitless sacrifices, are borne down to poverty by the overwhelming calamity which has prostrated their protector. Until, therefore, some asylum is instituted, in which this class of patients, so deserving of the generous sympathy of the public, can be received, the liberal policy of the Governors who have admitted such patients as those enumerated, and provided them with accommodation

and general treatment suitable to their feelings and former position, cannot be sufficiently applauded. The library and work-rooms, with the personal comforts arising from the stated use of the tepid bath; the substitution of crockery ware at meals; the more frequent changes of body linen; and the improved appearance of the bedding materials, are not only fully appreciated by the patients, but have removed many causes of irritation which operated injuriously upon them, by making too strong a contrast with their habits of life before admission. Every opportunity is taken of assimilating the treatment, as far as practicable, to the previous habits of the patients, the propriety of which is most obvious.

ATTENDANTS.

It is gratifying to observe the uniform kindness and forbearance exhibited by the attendants and nurses towards their patients, the best testimony being afforded by the confidence and good feeling which the patients manifest to them. The comforts of the servants have been attended to, by providing more convenient sleeping-rooms, and by the establishment of that most important protection to all the inmates, the night-watch. The attendants and nurses can now take their rest, undisturbed by anxiety for their patients. The night-watcher is required to traverse each gallery, noiselessly, at short stated intervals, where a night clock records their vigilance or neglect with unerring precision; and it is only in case of some illness or accident that the ordinary attendant or nurse of the gallery is called up; so that any restless or timid patient can be at once pacified or assured, while any little want may be supplied. The night-watch register, which is ordered to be re-

gularly reported by the matron and steward, is a very creditable proof of the vigilance of all the attendants. The practice of the attendants and nurses dining in the day-rooms has been superseded, during the year, as inconvenient both to them and the patients; instead of which, a common dining-room has been established, in which the nurses and attendants take their meals in detachments, always leaving a sufficient number in charge of the galleries.

The difficulty of obtaining suitable persons for discharging the duties of attendants and nurses in lunatic asylums has always been great; and almost every writer on insanity has deplored the want of means of affording proper training and instruction to this most important class, upon whose intelligence, discretion, and tempers, the success of the best devised schemes for ameliorating the condition of the insane must ultimately and principally depend. All the philanthropy of governors, the skill of physicians, the untiring zeal and energy of resident officers, may be rendered nugatory for want of the intelligent and hearty co-operation of subordinate officers, who have the constant control and superintendence of the patients. The experience of the past year has proved that these are difficulties from which Bethlem may, in a great degree, be relieved by training up some of the best conducted inmates of the House of Occupations as attendants and nurses for the patients, in addition to learning trades and the duties of domestic servants. No less than twelve boys are constantly employed with the convalescent patients in the workshops of the Hospital, under the tradesmen-assistants, with great advantage to both parties. The convalescent associates with sane persons — no slight aid to ultimate recovery — while the boys, familiarised with the

aspect of lunacy, learn forbearance, kindness, and a respect for the feelings of others, which operate beneficially upon their own feelings and conduct, while their experience, which few can obtain, may be of substantial value to them in after-life.

MEDICAL PUPILS.

The Court has distinguished the proceedings of the past year by an act of liberality of no ordinary character. The privilege of nominating a pupil to attend the physicians of Bethlem, when admitting and visiting patients, has been granted to each of the Royal Hospitals of Saint Bartholomew and Saint Thomas. The Report of the Committee regulating these privileges will be found in the Appendix, from which it will be seen that means are afforded for four pupils, every year, observing and learning the principles of rational and successful treatment, to be by them diffused hereafter over the whole kingdom. No hospital can offer a wider field for the diligent and anxious student than Bethlem, where insanity in every stage and variety can be examined under the most favourable circumstances. It is to France that the community are indebted for much of the recent improvements in this branch of medical knowledge, and the scientific investigations which have led to them; and in that country every hospital has a class of students attached to it. This important part of medical education is thus incorporated as part of the usual studies of the general body, instead of forming a distinct portion: it partakes of all the energy and zeal, and shares in the enlightened views, which science is daily unfolding to the scrutinising talent of a whole profession. The difficulty of obtaining permission for

pupils to learn the treatment of insanity has long been the topic of regret with medical writers in this country ; and the following brief remarks from the pages of an able Medical Journal, well describe the advantages which may be expected from a relaxation of the system of exclusion : —“ This (the admission of pupils) would be an object worthy of the aspirations of the Governors and worthy of their philanthropy. It would act as a stimulus of the most salutary kind on the medical officers, and be the source, we really believe, of incalculable benefit to society ; then we might expect to receive, from time to time, from these establishments, with the weight of authority which a wide field of experience always gives, statistical details of the highest value, new and varied psychological and pathological observations and clinical results, by which this department of medicine would be raised from its present very unsatisfactory condition. We might then, in short, have something to point to worthy of comparison with the writings of Esquirol and Foville, of Guislain and Bayle.” (British and Foreign Medical Review, vol. vii. p. 52.) It is not contemplated that the admission of pupils to Bethlem Hospital shall be confined to such only as intend to make this branch of the profession their exclusive study, but rather as an addition to the instruction of the general physician, by familiarising students with the aspects and remedies of insanity, and thus enabling them to undertake with greater confidence the treatment of this disorder, when occasion may arise in their future practice. The regulation which requires an essay from each pupil will secure, it is hoped, not only a regular attendance, but foster habits of inquiry and comparison to render these productions creditable to the writers.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR INCURABLES.

On the 31st December, the number of patients of this class was 37 males and 50 females — total 87, being three more than last year. During the year five males and three females were admitted, and one male and three females have died. The treatment of these permanent inmates of the Hospital is in all respects similar to that of the curable patients. They are selected from a list of such patients who have been discharged uncured after a year's treatment in the Hospital, and who are reported as dangerous to themselves and others. In a majority of cases small weekly payments are contributed by their friends: which, although in no case equal to the expense of their maintenance, enable the Governors to extend the benefits of the charity to a larger number than would otherwise be received. It must not, however, be supposed, that although considered incurable, these patients have not the benefit of the skill and care of the medical officers of the Hospital; and, notwithstanding the probability of cure or amelioration in most cases is remote, they have been rewarded by success in many instances; it appearing from the Tables that since 1820, 36 patients deemed incurable have been restored to reason. It is to this class of patients that the attempt at education referred to before might be rendered useful, as a means of orderly and quiet amusement, and with the hope of reviving faculties which have been allowed to lapse into disuse. The Committee venture to suggest that additional means of active amusement would be an improvement in this department,— such as nine-pins, fives, trapball, and other games, which will occupy the patients, and so prevent them falling into a state of

apathy and inaction. The health of this class is most satisfactory, many of them having been inmates above forty years: the senior, a female, was admitted above fifty years since, and is now 87 years of age.

DEPARTMENT FOR CRIMINALS.

At the close of the year the number of inmates was ninety-two, consisting of seventy-three males and nineteen females, being an increase of three males and a diminution of one female compared with the number reported at 31st December, 1843. During the year two men and two women have been cured, and removed from the Hospital by warrants from the Secretary of State; and five men have died, including one case of suicide and one death from smallpox. This department, which is in its object virtually a Government prison, presents little requiring remark, or offering matters of interest to the Governors, whose duties are almost confined to the safe custody of the inmates and superintending the internal economy of the department. The Secretary of State, upon whose warrant alone patients can be either admitted or discharged, is furnished with periodical reports of the state of each lunatic. The erection of workshops for these patients has been authorised by the Secretary of State, and will probably be carried into effect in the course of the year. Such employment in the mean time is furnished, and recreation permitted, as can be safely and properly given. It must be, however, obvious that the greatest circumspection must be used with a body of patients whose safe custody is of the greatest importance, especially when it is recollected that the crimes which a large proportion of them have committed are of a very grave

nature, while in many other cases the degree of insanity of the inmates has either been greatly mitigated or is less obvious to the Governors than to the juries whose verdicts have consigned them to a lunatic hospital. It is unnecessary to add that these patients are treated in the same careful and gentle spirit which pervades the other departments of the establishment. One female patient has been taught to read during her confinement, and attempts are made with others to give instruction. In the month of March some anxiety was caused by the appearance of small-pox in this department. No satisfactory explanation can be given how the malady first originated, as the secluded and detached position of the building, and the absence of any communication with persons without the walls, almost preclude the idea of contagion; but it seems this malignant disease prevailed in the neighbouring district of South Lambeth, and it might therefore result from infection. The patient first affected had been vaccinated; the disease was consequently of a mild character, and he with the others attacked under the same circumstances speedily recovered. In one case, however, where the patient had not been vaccinated, the malady assumed the most virulent character, and after an illness of ten days he sank under it and died. The most prompt and judicious measures were taken by the officers to prevent the spread of the disorder; and by effecting an entire separation of those affected they were fortunately successful in checking its further progress.

The complex and responsible duties devolving upon the Matron and Steward render it not only desirable but necessary that they should each have the assistance of some person to whom they could confide some portion of their very responsible duties. The

appointment of a head-nurse, who would exercise a delegated control over the other female attendants, be competent to advise them in cases of emergency, report daily the state of the night clocks, and occasionally relieve the matron in conducting visitors over the Hospital, would enable Mrs. Hunter to devote much of the time now occupied in these duties to the more important professional parts of her office. It is satisfactory to learn that such assistance has been under the consideration of the Authorities of the Hospital, and that a matured plan will be speedily submitted for this purpose, as well as for the male side, where, from the extended and varied nature of the occupations, such aid is particularly required, if for no other purpose than to deprive Mr. Nicholls of the excuse of necessity in over-taxing his strength and health in labours which would be excessive to any zeal and energy less remarkable than his own. The Committee would be doing injustice to their own feelings, did they omit to bear their cordial testimony to the manner in which these officers discharge their respective duties. The well-conceived plans and skill with which Mrs. Hunter carries them into effect are conspicuous to every one who visits the Hospital; while the readiness in resources, the general ability and masterly control of Mr. Nicholls, are evident in all the complicated and artificial arrangements of the male department. The other officers at the same time discharge the several duties of their stations, the Committee are convinced, in a conscientious manner, to the best of their abilities, and with a sincere desire to benefit those placed under their care and superintendence.

The Court must derive satisfaction from the state of these noble Hospitals, whether as regards their general

prosperity, the benefits they diffuse, or the high rank which they hold amongst the charitable institutions of the country. The munificence of the Governors finds zealous and judicious administrators in the General Committee, under whose more immediate superintendence the affairs of these establishments are conducted. Their voluntary task is, like Howard's, "to remember the forgotten, to attend to the neglected, to visit the forsaken." Their reward is the success with which their labours have been blessed, the satisfaction arising from a faithful discharge of such sacred duties, and the hope that they are humbly imitating the example and obeying the precepts of Him who went about continually doing good.

APPENDIX.

ROYAL HOSPITALS OF	}	General Committee,
BRIDEWELL AND BETHLEM.		
		8th July, 1844.
		(Extract.)

It was moved by P. LAURIE, Esq. seconded by R. BAGGALLAY, Esq. and resolved unanimously, that it be recommended to the next General Court to adopt the following Resolution, viz.—

That the Governors being deeply impressed with the importance of extending the knowledge of the best means of curing the distressing calamity of Insanity, and desirous of maintaining that connection between all the Royal Hospitals which was contemplated in their foundation, the General Committee be authorized to nominate, from time to time, two Pupils — one to be selected from the Royal Hospital of Saint Bartholomew,

and one from the Royal Hospital of Saint Thomas, at the recommendation of the Authorities of the said Hospitals, to attend the Physicians, and observe the Medical Practice adopted by them in the Hospital, and that a fee of twenty guineas be paid to the Physicians for each of such Pupils, out of the Funds of this Hospital, for the instructions to be given by them to such Pupils.

And it was further resolved, that it be referred to THE TREASURER, P. LAURIE, R. BAGGALLAY, and THOMAS GREENAWAY, Esquires, to prepare a scheme to carry the foregoing Resolution into execution, and report thereon to the next Committee.

ROYAL HOSPITALS OF	}	General Committee,
BRIDEWELL AND BETHLEM.		
		14th October, 1844.
		(Extract.)

The Committee, to whom it was referred to prepare a scheme for regulating the admission of Medical Pupils to Bethlem Hospital, presented the following Report.

“ The Sub-Committee submit the following Regulations for the consideration of the Court: —

- I. “ That the President and Treasurer of the Royal
 “ Hospitals of Saint Bartholomew and Saint Thomas
 “ the Apostle respectively may, from time to time,
 “ recommend, on behalf of the Governors of such Hos-
 “ pitals, to the President and Treasurer and General
 “ Committee of the Royal Hospital of Bethlem, one
 “ Pupil from amongst the Medical Pupils of each Hos-
 “ pital, to be by them nominated on behalf of the
 “ Governors of Bethlem Hospital, to attend the Phy-
 “ sicians of Bethlem Hospital when receiving and
 “ visiting Patients therein.”

- II. " That such Pupils be selected, not only as a reward for their assiduity and proficiency in the study of their profession, but also for their general propriety of conduct, to be certified by the Medical Officers of their Hospital, in addition to the recommendation."
- III. " That the term of each attendance be for six months, viz. —
- " From the 1st of January to the 30th of June.
- " From the 1st of July to the 31st of December:
- " which may be extended in cases of merit and good conduct."
- IV. " That a Book be provided, to be called the Pupils' Attendance Book, which shall be kept by the Steward, in which the Pupils shall record their attendance."
- V. " That the Pupils shall be under the control of Physicians, who may prohibit their visits whenever they may consider it necessary, and suspend any Pupil from the privilege in case of any impropriety, recording such prohibition and suspension in the Pupils' Attendance Book, which is to be laid before the Bethlem Sub-Committee weekly."
- VI. " That each Pupil be expected to prepare, and present at the end of his term, an Essay on the Nature and Treatment of Insanity, to the Governors of Bethlem Hospital."
- VII. " That the Physicians will deliver to each Pupil a Certificate at the end of the term, as their respective merits may justify."

VIII. "That this privilege, which is to subsist during
 "the pleasure of the Governors of Bethlem Hospital,
 "may be discontinued, suspended, or altered, when-
 "ever the President, Treasurer, and General Com-
 "mittee may deem it expedient, reporting their
 "proceedings to the next Court."

"The Sub-Committee have considered that a
 "greater amount of public benefit would accrue
 "from restricting the term of attendance, as a gene-
 "ral rule, subject of course to alteration under
 "special circumstances, to six months; and having
 "consulted with the Physicians, they have the satis-
 "faction of stating, that those gentlemen have readily
 "consented, in the most liberal manner, to consider
 "the annual fee of Twenty Guineas as applicable to
 "two Royal Hospital Pupils attending six months
 "each."

ROYAL HOSPITALS OF } General Court,
 BRIDEWELL AND BETHLEM. } 18th November, 1844.
 (Extract.)

At this Court, the Report of the Committee, relating
 to the admission of Medical Pupils to Bethlem Hospital,
 having been read,

It was RESOLVED unanimously, that this Court do
 agree with the Committee in their Report.

Extracted from the Minutes.

J. POYNTER, *Clerk.*

DIET TABLE — *continued.*

FRIDAY	-	<i>Breakfast:</i> Tea.
		<i>Dinner:</i> 8 oz. cooked meat, 8 oz. bread, vegetables.
		<i>Supper:</i> 8 oz. bread, 2 oz. cheese or 1 oz. butter.
SATURDAY	-	<i>Breakfast:</i> Tea.
		<i>Dinner:</i> Rice milk, 8 oz. bread, 2 oz. cheese or 1 oz. butter.
		<i>Supper:</i> 8 oz. bread, 2 oz. cheese or 1 oz. butter.

Table beer at dinner and supper daily.

EXTRAS.

FOR THE SICK. — Mutton broth, beef tea, puddings, fish, meat, eggs, wine, strong beer, milk, &c. &c.; or whatever may be ordered by the medical officers.

CHRISTMAS DAY.—8 oz. roast beef, 8 oz. bread. (Mem. If it fall on an ordinary meat day, the patients have a meat dinner on the following day). A mince pie.

NEW YEAR'S DAY. — Plum puddings, in addition to the ordinary dinner.

GOOD FRIDAY. — A bun.

EASTER MONDAY. — 8 oz. roast veal, 8 oz. bread, vegetables.

WHIT MONDAY. — 8 oz. roast veal, 8 oz. bread, vegetables.

DURING THE SUMMER. — About the month of August, 6 oz. boiled bacon, beans, 8 oz. bread, 1 oz. butter, and fruit.

IN THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.— Apple pies, in addition to the ordinary dinner.

Tea is also given in the evening.

No. 1.

PATIENTS ADMITTED, DISCHARGED, AND DIED.

		From 1820 to 1843 inclusive.												During 1844.											
		Curables.			Incurables.			Criminals.			Totals.			Curables.			Incurables.			Criminals.			Totals.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Remained in Hospital, 1st January, 1820, including those out on leave of absence Admitted - - -		29	52	81	28	41	69	41	9	50	98	102	200	72	109	181	34	50	84	70	20	90	176	179	355
		2060	3052	5112	78	95	173	113	43	156	2251	3190	5441	118	168	286	5	3	8	10	1	11	133	172	305
		2089	3104	5193	106	136	242	154	52	206	2349	3292	5641	190	277	467	39	53	92	80	21	101	309	351	660
Discharged : - -		949	1648	2597	7	23	30	35	18	53	991	1689	2680	58	70	128	0	0	0	2	2	4	60	72	132
Cured - - -		456	801	1257	0	4	4	3	0	3	459	805	1264	26	50	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	50	76
Uncured - - -		50	54	104	23	19	42	0	0	0	73	73	146	4	3	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	3	8
By request of friends		413	318	731	6	0	6	0	0	0	419	318	737	15	11	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	11	26
Disqualified cases -		21	38	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	38	59	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
Convalescent, and no report - - }		0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	3												
Escaped - - -		128	136	264	35	40	75	45	13	58	208	189	397	6	13	19	1	3	4	5	0	5	12	16	28
Died - - -																									
Remaining, 31st De- cember, 1843 : -		7	9	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	9	16	2	14	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	14	16
{ Out on leave - -		65	100	165	34	50	84	70	20	90	169	170	339	77	114	191	37	50	87	73	19	92	187	183	370
{ In Hospital - -		2089	3104	5193	106	136	242	154	52	206	2349	3292	5641	190	277	467	39	53	92	80	21	101	309	351	660

No. 2.

AVERAGE NUMBER of PATIENTS in the HOSPITAL attending Chapel,
and under Restraint, during the last Six Years.

During the Year.	Number of Patients.	Sunday Chapel Attendance.	Weekly Average of Patients under Restraint.
1839	311	85, or 27·33 per cent.	11, or 3·53 per cent.
1840	354	88½, or 25 per cent.	13, or 3·67 per cent.
1841	341	80½, or 23·60 per cent.	9, or 2·64 per cent.
1842	369	139, or 37·66 per cent.	3, or 0·81 per cent.
1843	367	181, or 49·31 per cent.	3, or 0·81 per cent.
1844	359	164,* or 46·45 per cent.	1½, or 0·40 per cent.†

AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER of PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Males	-	-	-	-	116
Females	-	-	-	-	115
Total	-	-	-	-	231

No. 3.

TOTAL NUMBER of CURABLE PATIENTS admitted into BETHLEM HOSPITAL
during One Hundred Years, ending the 31st December, 1843, with
the Amount of Cures and Deaths.

Total Patients admitted	-	17,803
Discharged cured	-	7,108, or 39·86 per cent.
Died	-	1,799, or 10·10 per cent.

* To 30th June; when the enlargement of the Chapel was begun.

† For the whole year.

No. 4.

ANNUAL ADMISSIONS, CURES, and DEATHS of CURABLE PATIENTS, during
the last Twenty-five Years.

Year.	Admitted.			Cured.			Died.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1820	56	68	124	26	34	60	2	2	4
1821	58	77	135	22	21	43	1	5	6
1822	55	110	165	22	44	66	5	6	11
1823	57	88	145	21	51	72	4	1	5
1824	65	90	155	23	36	59	1	5	6
1825	72	98	170	30	40	70	6	6	12
1826	67	95	162	24	46	70	1	5	6
1827	64	85	149	26	38	64	6	3	9
1828	87	117	204	43	68	111	5	1	6
1829	78	117	195	56	70	126	6	4	10
1830	83	118	201	36	74	110	2	4	6
1831	81	131	212	35	63	98	5	1	6
1832	62	101	163	23	69	92	2	3	5
1833	61	123	184	25	55	80	1	4	5
1834	102	116	218	49	65	114	8	2	10
1835	111	145	256	36	74	110	5	8	13
1836	109	144	253	50	85	135	9	11	20
1837	119	177	296	61	94	155	9	8	17
1838	107	163	270	58	120	178	6	9	15
1839	104	181	285	54	83	137	9	8	17
1840	127	181	308	72	108	180	4	8	12
1841	101	165	266	58	99	157	13	11	24
1842	127	195	322	57	105	162	8	7	15
1843	109	175	284	56	103	159	8	11	19
1844	118	168	286	58	70	128	6	13	19
	2,180	3,228	5,408	1,021	1,715	2,736	132	146	278
	Excess of Females over Males, 48 per cent.			or 46·83 per cent.	or 53·12 per cent.	or 50·59 per cent.	or 6·05 per cent.	or 4·52 per cent.	or 5·12 per cent.

No. 5.

MONTHLY ADMISSIONS, CURES, and DEATHS of CURABLE PATIENTS
during 1844.

Month.	Admitted.			Cured.			Died.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
January -	7	12	19	2	7	9	1	—	1
February -	11	8	19	5	2	7	—	2	2
March - -	15	11	26	9	3	12			
April - -	9	16	25	4	3	7	—	1	1
May - -	11	16	27	6	9	15	2	1	3
June - -	5	12	17	7	4	11	1	—	1
July - -	11	8	19	5	6	11			
August - -	12	17	29	4	3	7	1	3	4
September -	10	16	26	6	6	12	—	1	1
October -	5	13	18	6	4	10	—	1	1
November -	11	25	36	- -	7	7	1	1	2
December -	11	14	25	4	16	20	—	3	3
	118	168	284	58	70	128	6	13	19

No. 6.

DOMESTIC CONDITION of the CURABLE PATIENTS admitted during 1844.

						Males.	Females.	Total.
Married	-	-	-	-	-	68	82	150
Single -	-	-	-	-	-	45	68	113
Widowed	-	-	-	-	-	5	18	23
						118	168	286

No. 7.

AGES of the CURABLE PATIENTS admitted during 1844.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 - - - -	1	1	2
From 15 to 20 - - -	3	9	12
— 20 to 25 - - -	12	19	31
— 25 to 30 - - -	16	27	43
— 30 to 35 - - -	25	21	46
— 35 to 40 - - -	10	22	32
— 40 to 45 - - -	17	24	41
— 45 to 50 - - -	16	10	26
— 50 to 55 - - -	8	16	24
— 55 to 60 - - -	3	10	13
— 60 to 65 - - -	5	5	10
— 65 to 70 - - -	2	3	5
— 70 to 75 - - -	-	1	1
	118	168	286

No. 8.

DURATION of DISEASES in the CURABLE PATIENTS at the Time of their Admission during 1844.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1 Week - - - -	13	19	32
2 — - - -	14	24	38
3 — - - -	14	18	32
4 — - - -	13	21	34
6 — - - -	14	9	23
2 Months - - - -	14	24	38
3 — - - -	8	11	19
4 — - - -	6	5	11
5 — - - -	2	9	11
6 — - - -	3	12	15
7 — - - -	1	2	3
8 — - - -	6	4	10
9 — - - -	1	5	6
10 — - - -	4	2	6
11 — - - -	-	2	2
12 — - - -	1	-	1
Not ascertained - -	4	1	5
	118	168	286

No. 9.

NUMBER OF ATTACKS in the CURABLE PATIENTS, at the Time of their Admission, during 1844.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
First - - - -	69	109	178
Second - - - -	25	31	56
Third - - - -	12	13	25
Fourth - - - -	7	5	12
Fifth - - - -	2	2	4
Sixth - - - -	-	2	2
Seventh - - - -	1	2	3
Twentieth - - - -	-	2	2
Not ascertained - - - -	2	2	4
	118	168	286

No. 10.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION of the CURABLE PATIENTS, admitted during 1844.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Highly educated - - - -	12	12	24
Well educated - - - -	43	29	72
Read and write - - - -	59	109	168
Read only - - - -	3	13	16
Neither read nor write - - - -	1	5	6
	118	168	286

No. 11.

NATIVITY of the CURABLE PATIENTS admitted during 1844.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Metropolis - - - - -	37	47	84
Provinces - - - - -	69	104	173
Ireland - - - - -	2	5	7
Scotland - - - - -	3	2	5
Wales - - - - -	-	4	4
Poland - - - - -	2	-	2
France - - - - -	-	1	1
Jamaica - - - - -	1	-	1
Not ascertained - - - - -	4	5	9
	118	168	286

No. 12.

RELIGIOUS PERSUASION of the CURABLE PATIENTS admitted during 1844.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England - - - - -	91	127	218
Independent - - - - -	3	16	19
Baptist - - - - -	5	6	11
Roman Catholic - - - - -	5	4	9
Wesleyan - - - - -	3	5	8
Presbyterian - - - - -	4	3	7
Jew - - - - -	1	1	2
Antinomian - - - - -	-	1	1
Brownite - - - - -	-	1	1
Congregational Dissenter - - - - -	1	-	1
Plymouth Brethren - - - - -	-	1	1
Quaker - - - - -	-	1	1
Socialist - - - - -	1	-	1
Not ascertained - - - - -	4	2	6
	118	168	286

No. 13.

OCCUPATIONS of the CURABLE PATIENTS admitted during 1844.

MALES.

Agents - - - -	2	Medical students - -	2
Artists - - - -	2	Military officers - -	2
Bakers - - - -	2	Oilman - - - -	1
Bookbinder - - -	1	Painters - - - -	2
Brassfounder - -	1	Paint manufacturer -	1
Cabinet-maker - -	1	Pianoforte maker - -	1
Carpenters - - - -	6	Plasterers - - - -	2
Chemist - - - -	1	Plumber - - - -	1
Clerks - - - -	5	Pocket-book maker - -	1
Clergyman - - - -	1	Police constables - -	3
Coal-merchant - -	1	Printers - - - -	2
Commercial travellers	2	Provision broker - -	1
Confectioner - - -	1	Publicans - - - -	4
Carrier - - - -	1	Saddler - - - -	1
Divinity student -	1	Sawyer - - - -	1
Distillery warehouseman	1	Schoolmasters - - -	2
Engineers - - - -	2	Seaman - - - -	1
Farmers - - - -	6	Shoemakers - - - -	4
Farmers' labourers -	2	Shopman - - - -	1
Fancy-work designer -	1	Silversmith - - - -	1
Fisherman - - - -	1	Stonemason - - - -	1
French polisher - -	1	Surgeons - - - -	2
Fruiterer - - - -	1	Tailors - - - -	6
Grocers - - - -	3	Tidewaiter - - - -	1
Hairdressers - - -	3	Waiters - - - -	2
Hawkers and pedlars -	2	Warehouseman - - -	1
Ironfounder - - -	1	Watchmaker - - - -	1
Labourers - - - -	7	Waterman - - - -	1
Land surveyor - - -	1	Weavers - - - -	2
Lath-render - - -	1	Wine merchant - - -	1
Leather-dresser - -	1	Wood carver - - - -	1
Livery stable keeper -	1		
Master mariners - -	2		118

FEMALES.

Barmaid - - - - 1	Nurses - - - - 4
Charwoman - - - - 1	Schoolmistresses - - 2
Clerk's wife and daughter - 2	Servants, 28 ; cooks, 7 - 35
Custom House officer's wife 1	Shopwomen - - - - 3
Dress-makers - - - - 11	Silkwinder - - - - 1
Embroideresses - - - - 2	Staymaker - - - - 1
Fur-dresser - - - - 1	Stockmaker - - - - 1
Gentlewomen - - - - 4	Straw bonnet maker - - 1
Governesses - - - - 3	Washerwoman - - - - 1
Housekeepers - - - - 4	Wives and daughters of } 5
Keeper of a register office - 1	farmers - - - - }
Lady's companion - - - - 1	Wives, widows, and daugh- } 44
Laundress - - - - 1	ters of tradesmen - }
Lodging-house keepers - 5	Wives, widows, and daugh- } 17
Midwife - - - - 1	ters of mechanics and }
Naval officer's widow - 1	labourers - - - - }
Needlewomen - - - - 10	Not ascertained - - - - 3
	168

No. 15.

PROPORTION OF CURABLE PATIENTS admitted during 1844, classified as dangerous or violent.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dangerous patients - - -	51	40	91
Violent patients - - -	14	11	25
	65	51	116
No indications of being dangerous } or violent were noticed in - }	53	117	170
	118	168	286

Ratio of dangerous and violent patients admitted }
during 1844 - - - - - } 40.55 per cent.

No. 16.

TABLE of SUICIDAL TENDENCY exhibited in the CURABLE PATIENTS
admitted during 1844.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Have attempted suicide previous } to admission - - - }	8	21	29
Have meditated suicide - -	35	41	76
	43	62	105
Intentions not manifested, or un- } known - - - }	75	106	181
	118	168	286

Proportion of patients admitted exhibiting a }
suidical tendency - - - } 36.70 per cent.

Ratio of actual attempts prior to admission }
into Bethlem Hospital - - - } 10.10 per cent.

No. 17.

APPARENT and ASSIGNED CAUSES of DISEASE in the CURABLE PATIENTS
admitted during 1844.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
(MORAL.)		(MORAL.)	
Pecuniary embarrassment -	18	Love - - -	14
Religion - - -	11	Religion - - -	14
Anxiety - - -	10	Reduced circumstances -	10
Domestic affliction - -	5	Death of relatives - -	9
Intense study - - -	3	Fright - - -	5
Over-excitement in business	3	Illness of children and relatives	4
Fright - - -	2	Domestic unhappiness -	4
Law Proceedings - - -	2	Anxiety and ill-health -	4

MALES.

Ambition	-	-	-	1
Disappointment in not learn-	}	1	ing his business	-
Ill-treatment by a superior officer			1	
Love	-	-	-	1
Loss of situation	-	-	-	1
Reading Romances	-	-	-	1
Pride	-	-	-	1

61

FEMALES.

Excessive application to her	}	1	duties as governess	-
Law proceedings			-	1
Quarrel with a fellow-servant	-	-	-	1
Removal from home	-	-	-	1
Solitude	-	-	-	1

69

(PHYSICAL).

Intemperance	-	-	-	10
Nervous affections	-	-	-	4
Fever	-	-	-	3
Injury of head	-	-	-	3
Sensual excess	-	-	-	2
Bodily injury	-	-	-	1
Change of climate	-	-	-	1
Determination of blood to head	1			
Excessive labour	-	-	-	1
Matrimony	-	-	-	1
Puberty	-	-	-	1
Siphylitic affection	-	-	-	1

29

(PHYSICAL.)

Puerperal	-	-	-	11
Intemperance	-	-	-	7
Uterine disease	-	-	-	7
Disease of brain	-	-	-	4
Protracted suckling	-	-	-	4
Change of life	-	-	-	3
Fever	-	-	-	3
Destitution	-	-	-	2
Disordered digestive organs	2			
Erysipelas of head	-	-	-	2
Nervous affections	-	-	-	2
Bodily debility	-	-	-	1
Change of residence	-	-	-	1
Injury of head	-	-	-	1
Pain of head	-	-	-	1
Rheumatic gout	-	-	-	1
Rheumatism and debility	1			
Severe illness	-	-	-	1

54

(HEREDITARY.)

Hereditary tendency to insanity was traced in 36 cases, of which there were found without any complication of other apparent causes	}	9	-	-	-
Not ascertained			-	-	19

Total. 118

(HEREDITARY)

Hereditary tendency to insanity was traced in 56 cases, of which there were found without any complication of other apparent causes	}	17	-	-	-
Not ascertained			-	-	28

Total. 168

No. 18.

RETURN OF EMPLOYMENT OF PATIENTS ON Thursday, the 27th June *,
1844.

MALES.	Curables.	Incurables.	Criminals.	Total.
Gardener - - - -	12	4	-	16
Mason - - - -	1	-	-	1
Bricklayer - - - -	1	2	-	3
Carpenter - - - -	1	-	-	1
Capstan and pumping -	10	6	1	17
Tailor - - - -	1	-	-	1
Knitting and glove-making	1	-	20	21
Household work - -	8	5	14	27
Reading, writing, drawing, } &c. - - - - }	11	6	10	27
Lace-making - - - -	-	-	1	1
Mattress-making - - -	1	1	-	2
Total employed - - -	47	24	46	117
Unemployed - - - -	23	12	23	58
Male patients in Hospital -	70	36	69	175
FEMALES.				
Music - - - -	3	1	-	4
Writing poetry - - -	2	-	-	2
Drawing - - - -	6	-	-	6
Painting - - - -	5	-	-	5
Worsted work - - -	7	1	-	8
Reading - - - -	6	2	2	10
Fancy works - - - -	4	1	-	5
Platting straw - - -	2	-	1	3
Knitting - - - -	3	-	1	4
Shirt-making - - -	10	-	4	14
Plain work - - - -	16	5	2	23
Mending linen, &c. - -	6	9	2	17
Dress-making - - -	2	1	1	4
Lace-making - - - -	-	1	-	1
Employed in the laundry -	15	-	-	15
Household work - - -	-	7	3	10
Making up bed furniture -	1	-	-	1
Total employed - - -	88	28	16	132
Ditto unemployed - - -	22	21	5	48
Female patients in } Hospital - - - }	110	49	21	180

* The erection of the convalescent wards commenced about this date.

No. 19.

Return of Work made by FEMALE PATIENTS during 1844.

Men's shirts - - -	1,041	Pair knitted stockings -	18
Women's caps - - -	701	Platted clothes-baskets -	14
gowns - - -	169	Common worked purses -	12
shifts - - -	113	Platted work-baskets -	10
Pair of sheets - - -	100	Work-bags knitted -	10
Aprons - - -	100	Pillow-cases - - -	8
Bed-ticks - - -	79	Pinafores - - -	6
Night-gowns - - -	56	Platted bonnets - - -	6
Shawls - - -	40	Frocks - - -	4
Women's petticoats -	34	Sets of bed furniture -	2
Towels - - -	28		
Table-cloths - - -	18	Pieces of work -	2,569

FANCY ARTICLES.

Book markers - - -	83	Card cases - - -	5
Pencil drawings - - -	28	Dolls' bonnets - - -	5
Worked bags - - -	21	Iron stands - - -	4
Fancy pin-cushions - -	14	Cases for silk - - -	3
Pair children's worked shoes	14	Cotton stands - - -	3
Paintings - - -	14	Fairy dolls - - -	3
Lamb's wool doilies - -	12	Hyacinth stands - - -	3
Caps embroidered - - -	11	Pair painted card-racks -	3
Painted perfume cases -	11	Pair watch-pockets - -	3
Painted cases for court plaster	10	Worked jug stands - -	3
Collars embroidered - -	9	Shoes worked (pairs) -	2
Fancy baskets - - -	9		
Worked tea-pot stands -	8	Fancy articles made -	326
Worked kettle-holders -	8	Clothing, &c., ditto -	2,569
Needle books - - -	7		
Hair chains - - -	6	Total pieces of work done	2,895
Pen-wipers - - -	6		
Ribbon bags - - -	6		
Silk purses - - -	6		

No. 20.

PARTICULARS OF CURABLE PATIENTS discharged CURED during 1844.

Ages.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 - - -	1	1	2
From 15 to 20 - - -	4	7	11
— 20 to 25 - - -	6	10	16
— 25 to 30 - - -	9	16	25
— 30 to 35 - - -	8	6	14
— 35 to 40 - - -	10	6	16
— 40 to 45 - - -	5	8	13
— 45 to 50 - - -	7	6	13
— 50 to 55 - - -	4	6	10
— 55 to 60 - - -	—	4	4
— 60 to 65 - - -	3	—	3
— 65 to 70 - - -	1	—	1
Total	58	70	128

State of Bodily Health prior to Attack.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Good - - - -	46	52	98
Bad - - - -	12	18	30
Total	58	70	128

N. B. Proportion of patients cured whose health was good previous to their admission, 76·56 per cent.

Disposition and Temper.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Good - - - - -	29	41	70
Irritable - - - - -	14	8	22
Passionate - - - - -	8	10	18
Unsettled - - - - -	3	1	4
Mild - - - - -	-	2	2
Reserved - - - - -	-	2	2
Melancholy - - - - -	1	-	1
Mercenary - - - - -	1	-	1
Nervous - - - - -	1	-	1
Obstinate - - - - -	-	1	1
Timid - - - - -	-	1	1
Tyrannical - - - - -	-	1	1
Not ascertained - - - - -	1	3	4
Total	58	70	128

Number of Attacks.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
First - - - - -	28	39	67
Second - - - - -	18	14	32
Third - - - - -	6	8	14
Fourth - - - - -	4	2	6
Fifth - - - - -	1	2	3
Sixth - - - - -	1	1	2
Seventh - - - - -	-	2	2
Twentieth - - - - -	-	2	2
Total	58	70	128

Domestic Condition.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married - - -	39	31	70
Single - - -	19	30	49
Widowed - - -	-	8	8
Not ascertained - - -	-	1	1
Total	58	70	128

Notions.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Depressed. - - -	32	39	71
Exalted - - -	19	15	34
Incoherent - - -	1	15	16
Confused - - -	1	1	2
Not remarkable - - -	5	-	5
Total	58	70	128

Conduct.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dangerous - - -	40	33	73
Violent - - -	2	11	13
Inert - - -	1	1	2
Orderly - - -	15	25	40
Total	58	70	128

Apparent and assigned Causes of Disease.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
(MORAL.)				(MORAL.)			
Pecuniary embarrassment			14	Love	-	-	5
Anxiety	-	-	4	Domestic unhappiness	-	-	3
Domestic affliction	-	-	3	Religion	-	-	2
Intense study	-	-	2	Anxiety	-	-	3
Religion	-	-	2	Grief	-	-	2
Loss of employment	-	-	1	Intense study	-	-	1
Loss of land as tenant	-	-	1	Fright	-	-	1
Over study of music	-	-	1	Jealousy	-	-	1
			28	Law proceedings	-	-	1
				Pecuniary embarrassment	-	-	1
				Quarrel with fellow-servant	-	-	1
							21
(PHYSICAL.)				(PHYSICAL.)			
Intemperance	-	-	8	Uterine disease	-	-	8
Fever	-	-	3	Puerperal	-	-	7
Blow on head	-	-	2	Bodily debility and ill-health	-	-	2
Change of climate	-	-	1	Fever	-	-	2
Disease of digestive organs	-	-	1	Affection of head	-	-	1
Exposure to the sun	-	-	1	Erysipelas	-	-	1
Scrofulous disease	-	-	1	Injury of head	-	-	1
			17	Intemperance	-	-	1
				Overwork	-	-	1
							24
(HEREDITARY.)				(HEREDITARY.)			
Hereditary tendency to insanity was traced in 20 cases, of which there were found without any complication of other apparent causes	}			5	Hereditary tendency to insanity was traced in 24 cases, of which there were found without any complication of other apparent causes	}	
Not ascertained	-	-	8	Not ascertained	-	-	16
Total			58	Total			70

No. 21.

PARTICULARS of CURABLE PATIENTS discharged UNCURED during 1844.

Ages.				Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15	-	-	-	1	-	1
From 15 to 20	-	-	-	-	1	1
— 20 to 25	-	-	-	5	2	7
— 25 to 30	-	-	-	6	7	13
— 30 to 35	-	-	-	4	9	13
— 35 to 40	-	-	-	2	5	7
— 40 to 45	-	-	-	2	4	6
— 45 to 50	-	-	-	-	5	5
— 50 to 55	-	-	-	3	8	11
— 55 to 60	-	-	-	-	4	4
— 60 to 65	-	-	-	3	4	7
— 75 to 80	-	-	-	-	1	1
				26	50	76

State of Bodily Health at Admission.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Good	-	-	-	20	36	56
Bad	-	-	-	6	12	18
Not stated	-	-	-	-	2	2
				26	50	76

Disposition and Temper.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Good	-	-	-	15	34	49
Irritable	-	-	-	4	5	9
Violent	-	-	-	2	6	8
Retired	-	-	-	1	3	4
Eccentric	-	-	-	1	1	2
Not stated	-	-	-	3	1	4
				26	50	76

Domestic Condition.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married - - - -	14	21	35
Unmarried - - - -	12	21	32
Widowed - - - -	-	8	8
Not ascertained - - - -	-	1	1
	26	50	26

Number of Attacks.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
First - - - - -	20	33	53
Second - - - - -	4	14	18
Third - - - - -	-	1	1
Fourth - - - - -	2	-	2
Fifth - - - - -	-	1	1
Not ascertained - - - - -	-	1	1
	26	50	76

Conduct.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dangerous - - - - -	16	24	40
Violent - - - - -	1	4	5
Inert - - - - -	2	2	4
Fatuitous - - - - -	2	-	2
Orderly - - - - -	5	20	25
	26	50	76

Notions.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Depressed - - -	14	37	51
Exalted - - -	12	6	18
Incoherent - - -	-	7	7
	26	50	76

APPARENT and ASSIGNED CAUSES OF DISEASE.

MALES.

(MORAL.)

Pecuniary embarrassment	3
Love - - -	2
Anxiety - - -	1
Disappointment - - -	1
Family difficulties - - -	1
Fright - - -	1
Solitude - - -	1
Want of employment - - -	1

11

(PHYSICAL.)

Intemperance - - -	3
Bad bodily health - - -	1
Sensual excess - - -	1

(HEREDITARY.)

Hereditary tendency to insanity was traced in 8 cases, of which there were found without any complication of other apparent causes - - -	4
--	---

Not ascertained - - - 6

Total - - - 26

FEMALES.

(MORAL.)

Reduced circumstances - - -	6
Love - - -	4
Religion - - -	3
Death of relatives - - -	2
Anxiety - - -	3
Excessive study - - -	1
Fright - - -	1

20

(PHYSICAL.)

Intemperance - - -	1
Protracted suckling - - -	1
Puerperal - - -	1
Sensual excess - - -	1
Uterine disease - - -	1

5

(HEREDITARY.)

Hereditary tendency to insanity was traced in 11 cases, of which there were found without any complication of other apparent causes - - -	7
---	---

Not ascertained - - - 18

Total - - - 50

No. 23.
TIME IN HOSPITAL.

	MONTHS.																																				
	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		Total.												
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.													
																										M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Cured -	-	-	-	6	5	11	17	12	23	9	11	20	6	7	13	-	5	5	1	7	8	4	1	5	-	2	2	58	70	128							
By request of friends -	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	6	5	11							
Disqualified cases -	5	1	6	2	2	4	3	3	6	1	-	1	2	1	3	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	-	-	1	1	-	15	11	26							
Died -	3	4	7	2	2	4	1	1	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	13	19						
	12.		13.		14.		15.		16.		17.		18.		19.		20.		21.		22.		23. & upwds.														
Uncured -	15	31	46	1	1	2	1	-	1	6	8	14	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	26	50	76					
	24	37	61	12	10	22	22	17	39	17	21	38	10	19	29	9	9	18	2	7	9	1	9	10	6	4	10	1	2	3	4	7	10	17	111	149	260

No. 26.

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER of PATIENTS in the Hospital during the last
Twenty-five years.

Years.	Curables.	Incurables.	Criminals.	Total.
1820	66	66	52	184
1821	77	68	54	199
1822	83	69	54	206
1823	88	66	55	209
1824	88	61	57	206
1825	93	65	60	218
1826	94	64	60	218
1827	79	64	57	200
1828	95	66	56	217
1829	102	65	58	225
1830	110	64	54	228
1831	114	64	54	232
1832	98	65	52	215
1833	102	65	51	218
1834	125	63	52	240
1835	137	63	53	253
1836	142	64	52	258
1837	140	65	53	258
1838	153	62	64	279
1839	160	63	76	299
1840	176	78	78	332
1841	157	85	81	323
1842	184	84	87	355
1843	195	84	86	366
1844	182	86	91	359
25	3,040	1,709	1,548	6,297
	121	68	61	251
Number of Diets during 1844.				
Curables.	Incurables.	Criminals.		
66,579	31,430	33,537		
131,546				

No. 27.

PARTICULARS of PATIENTS who have DIED in BETHLEM HOSPITAL during 1844, as reported by the PHYSICIANS to the BETHLEM SUB-COMMITTEE.

No.	Sex.	Age.	Class.	When admitted.	Died.	Cause of Death.
1	M.	42	Curable -	9th Jan. 1844 -	13th Jan. 1844	Apoplexy.
2	F.	49	Incurable -	5th April 1837 -	3d Feb. -	Phthisis.
3	F.	29	Curable -	8th Dec. 1843 -	9th Feb. -	Hydrothorax connected with obstinate refusal of food.
4	F.	48	Curable -	2d Aug. 1843 -	12th Feb. -	Great exhaustion consequent upon diarrhœa.
5	M.	65	Criminal -	21st Aug. 1843 -	3d March -	Gradual decay and paralysis.
6	M.	51	Criminal -	5th Jan. 1821 -	16th March -	Smallpox.
7	M.	44	Criminal -	25th Nov. 1843 -	6th April -	Apoplexy.
8	F.	29	Curable -	22d March 1844 -	12th April -	Diarrhœa.
9	F.	40	Curable -	30th Jan. 1844 -	9th May -	Epilepsy succeeding palsy.
10	M.	39	Curable -	30th March 1844	14th May -	Exhaustion after great cerebral excitement.
11	M.	37	Criminal -	30th Nov. 1841 -	22d May -	Suicide by hanging.
12	M.	33	Curable -	9th May 1844 -	23d May -	Great cerebral excitement connected with inflammation of the pleura.
13	F.	44	Incurable -	31st Aug. 1836 -	4th June -	Anasarca consequent upon disease of the heart.
14	M.	22	Curable -	14th June 1844 -	28th June -	Exhaustion after great cerebral excitement.
15	M.	35	Curable -	19th April 1844 -	1st Aug. -	Gradual exhaustion.
16	F.	42	Curable -	15th April 1844 -	5th Aug. -	Exhaustion after great cerebral excitement.
17	F.	28	Curable -	16th Aug. 1844 -	22d Aug. -	Puerperal mania.
18	F.	45	Curable -	17th July 1844 -	30th Aug. -	Gradual exhaustion.
19	F.	53	Curable -	8th April 1844 -	15th Sept. -	Epilepsy.
20	F.	38	Curable -	12th April 1844 -	18th Sept. -	Gradual exhaustion.
21	F.	40	Curable -	4th Oct. 1844 -	7th Oct. -	Great exhaustion.
22	M.	32	Criminal -	21st Aug. 1843 -	31st Oct. -	Gradual exhaustion, consequent upon diseased lungs.
23	M.	48	Curable -	12th Sept. 1844 -	8th Nov. -	Mania combined with disease of the lungs.
24	F.	40	Curable -	8th Nov. 1843 -	13th Nov. -	Exhaustion consequent upon tuberculated lungs.
25	F.	52	Incurable -	6th Nov. 1840 -	12th Dec. -	Apoplexy.
26	F.	39	Curable -	23d Sept. 1844 -	12th Dec. -	Diarrhœa.
27	M.	32	Incurable -	19th April 1844 -	22d Dec. -	Exhaustion after long continued cerebral disorder, connected with diseased lungs.
28	F.	26	Curable -	20th Dec. 1844 -	31st Dec. -	Diarrhœa.

Synopsis of Deaths.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Curables - - -	6	13	19
Incurables - - -	1	3	4
Criminals - - -	5	0	5
	12	16	28

No. 28.

PARTICULARS of the CURABLE PATIENTS whose DISEASE TERMINATED FATALLY during 1844.

Duration of Disease at Time of Admission.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1 Week - - -	4	0	4
2 Weeks - - -	0	5	5
3 — - - - -	2	0	2
4 — - - - -	0	1	1
6 — - - - -	0	2	2
2 Months - - -	0	1	1
4 — - - - -	0	2	2
5 — - - - -	0	1	1
6 — - - - -	0	1	1
	6	13	19

Domestic Condition.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married - - -	2	9	11
Single - - -	3	3	6
Widowed - - -	1	1	2
	6	13	19

Bodily Health prior to Attack.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Good - - - -	4	4	8
Bad - - - -	2	9	11
	6	13	19

Number of Attacks.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
First - - - -	3	12	15
Second - - -	2	1	3
Not ascertained - - -	1	0	1
	6	13	19

Disposition and Temper.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Good - - - -	3	8	11
Bad - - - -	1	2	3
Irritable - - -	2	2	4
Hasty - - - -	0	1	1
	6	13	19

Notions.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Depressed - - -	3	8	11
Exalted - - - -	3	3	6
Incoherent - - -	0	2	2
	6	13	19

Conduct.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dangerous - - -	3	7	10
Violent - - - -	2	4	6
Inert - - - - -	1	0	1
Orderly - - - -	0	2	2
	6	13	19

APPARENT AND ASSIGNED CAUSES OF DISEASE.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
(MORAL.)				(MORAL.)			
Religion	-	-	2	Death of relatives	-	-	2
Ambition	-	-	1	Reduced circumstances	-	-	2
			<hr/>	Domestic unhappiness	-	-	1
			3	Love	-	-	1
							<hr/>
							6
(PHYSICAL.)				(PHYSICAL.)			
Fever	-	-	1	Puerperal	-	-	2
				Fever	-	-	1
				Nervous affection	-	-	1
				Weaning child	-	-	1
							<hr/>
							5
(HEREDITARY.)				(HEREDITARY.)			
Hereditary tendency to insanity was traced in one case only, which appeared to be without any other apparent cause	-	-	1	Hereditary tendency to insanity was traced in seven cases, of which one only appeared to be without complication of any other apparent cause	-	-	1
Not ascertained	-	-	1	Not ascertained	-	-	1
			<hr/>				<hr/>
			6				13

No 29.

RETURN OF THE INCURABLE PATIENTS NOW IN BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

No.	Sex.	Age when admitted.	Date of Admission.
1	Female	37	16th August 1794.
2	Male	19	11th October 1800.
3	Male	24	11th May 1805.
4	Female	-	15th June 1805.
5	Male	24	13th July 1805.
6	Female	33	30th May 1807.
7	Female	26	25th December 1816.
8	Female	38	14th October 1819.
9	Female	53	17th February 1820.
10	Male	32	10th June 1820.
11	Female	19	20th July 1820.
12	Male	28	24th May 1821.
13	Female	37	16th August 1821.
14	Female	35	11th October 1821.
15	Male	47	6th May 1824.
16	Female	34	30th December 1824.
17	Female	31	10th March 1825.
18	Female	28	8th September 1825.
19	Female	29	3d August 1826.
20	Male	48	26th January 1827.
21	Female	41	2d August 1827.
22	Female	41	16th February 1828.
23	Female	22	3d April 1828.
24	Female	32	18th February 1830.
25	Female	32	29th July 1831.
26	Male	74	16th September 1831.
27	Female	48	25th January 1833.
28	Male	30	12th July 1833.
29	Male	45	21st March 1834.
30	Female	25	28th March 1834.
31	Female	48	23d May 1834.

PARTICULARS OF INCURABLE PATIENTS — *continued.*

No.	Sex.	Age when admitted.	Date of Admission.
32	Female -	28	20th November 1835.
33	Male -	26	5th February 1836.
34	Female -	20	4th March 1836.
35	Male -	50	25th March 1836.
36	Female -	48	29th July 1836.
37	Female -	30	19th August 1836.
38	Male -	18	18th November 1836.
39	Male -	40	25th November 1836.
40	Female -	30	13th January 1837.
41	Female -	54	19th May 1837.
42	Male -	34	20th July 1838.
43	Male -	32	3d August 1838.
44	Female -	41	3d August 1838.
45	Male -	26	21st September 1838.
46	Male -	45	11th January 1839.
47	Female -	42	2d August 1839.
48	Female -	39	15th November 1839.
49	Male -	39	29th November 1839.
50	Female -	28	17th January 1840.
51	Male -	37	29th February 1840.
52	Female -	39	13th March 1840.
53	Male -	26	20th March 1840.
54	Male -	26	27th March 1840.
55	Male -	38	17th April 1840.
56	Female -	41	24th April 1840.
57	Male -	44	1st May 1840.
58	Female -	41	15th May 1840.
59	Female -	26	22d May 1840.
60	Female -	32	5th June 1840.
61	Male -	40	12th June 1840.

PARTICULARS OF INCURABLE PATIENTS—*continued.*

No.	Sex.	Age when admitted.	Date of Admission.
62	Male - -	27	24th July 1840.
63	Female - -	32	20th November 1840.
64	Female - -	40	20th November 1840.
65	Male - -	28	15th January 1841.
66	Male - -	31	30th April 1841.
67	Male - -	18	21st May 1841.
68	Female - -	34	25th June 1841.
69	Female - -	45	7th August 1841.
70	Female - -	50	13th August 1841.
71	Female - -	68	29th October 1841.
72	Female - -	25	10th March 1842.
73	Male - -	30	27th May 1842.
74	Female - -	35	22d June 1842.
75	Male - -	30	9th September 1842.
76	Female - -	52	9th September 1842.
77	Male - -	32	7th October 1842.
78	Male - -	27	14th October 1842.
79	Female - -	41	29th December 1842.
80	Female - -	38	3d March 1843.
81	Male - -	58	3d March 1843.
82	Female - -	31	22d March 1844.
83	Female - -	36	21st June 1844.
84	Male - -	28	19th July 1844.
85	Male - -	21	20th September 1844.
86	Female - -	34	13th December 1844.
87	Male - -	29	20th December 1844.

No. 30.

TIME the INCURABLE PATIENTS have been in the Hospital.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Upwards of 50 years	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ditto	45 years	-	-	1	-	1
Ditto	40 years	-	-	2	2	4
Ditto	35 years	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto	30 years	-	-	-	2	2
Ditto	25 years	-	-	3	5	8
Ditto	20 years	-	-	1	7	8
Ditto	15 years	-	-	3	4	7
Ditto	10 years	-	-	9	9	18
Ditto	5 years	-	-	10	12	22
Ditto	3 years	-	-	5	5	10
Ditto	1 year	-	-	3	3	6
				37	50	87

No. 31.

DEGREE of EDUCATION of the INCURABLE PATIENTS in the Hospital,
31st December, 1844.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Well educated	-	-	-	13	10	23
Read and write	-	-	-	17	33	50
Read only	-	-	-	3	5	8
Neither read nor write	-	-	-	2	-	2
Not ascertained	-	-	-	2	2	2
				37	50	87

No. 32.

SYNOPSIS of OFFENCES of the CRIMINAL LUNATICS confined in Bethlem Hospital, 31st December, 1844.

Nature of Offence.					
			Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Against the State.					
		M.			
(1)	High Treason	- 1			
(2)	Sedition	- - 1			
		<u>2</u>	2	-	2
2. Against the Person			52	10	62
3. Against Property			19	9	28
			73	19	92

No. 33.

Time the CRIMINAL LUNATICS have been in Bethlem Hospital.

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Not exceeding 29 years	- -	4	1	5
Ditto 28 years	- -	7	1	8
Ditto 25 years	- -	2	3	5
Ditto 20 years	- -	4	2	6
Ditto 15 years	- -	1	1	2
Ditto 10 years	- -	22	5	27
Ditto 5 years	- -	10	4	14
Ditto 3 years	- -	13	1	14
Ditto 1 year	- -	10	1	11
		73	19	92

Instructions for Persons applying for the Admission of Patients into Bethlem Hospital.

ALL Poor Lunatics who are not disqualified by the following Regulations may be admitted into this Hospital at all Seasons of the Year, and will be provided with every thing necessary for their complete recovery, provided the same can be effected within Twelve Months from the time of their Admission.

The following cases are inadmissible: —

1. Those Lunatics who are possessed of property sufficient for their decent support in a private Asylum.
2. Those who have been insane for more than twelve months.
3. Those who have been discharged *uncured* from any other Hospital for the reception of Lunatics.
4. Female Lunatics who are with child.
5. Lunatics in a state of Idiocy, afflicted with Palsy, or with Epileptic or Convulsive Fits.
6. Lunatics having the Venereal Disease or the Itch.
7. Lunatics who are blind, or so weakened by Age, or by disease, as to require the attendance of a Nurse, or to threaten the speedy dissolution of life, or who are so lame as to require the assistance of a Crutch, or a Wooden Leg.

When the Certificates and Petition, of which printed forms may be procured by application at the Hospital, shall have been filled up and signed pursuant to the directions therein, with the Answers written to the following Enquiries, the Paper is to be forwarded to the STEWARD of Bethlem Hospital.

On the following Friday these documents will be considered by the Governors, when some Relation or Friend who is really acquainted with the circumstances of the Patient, as also with the other facts, must attend at the Hospital, at Ten o'clock in the morning, to give any further information that may be required; and to learn whether the Lunatic can be admitted; *but such Lunatic must not be brought to the Hospital until directions are given for that purpose.**

If the case be found a fit case for admission, and there be a vacancy, the Lunatic may be admitted on the following Friday; *but as the Physicians of the Hospital are required to see and report upon every distinct case before the meeting of the Committee at Eleven, it is absolutely essential that the Patient be brought to the Hospital at the hour of TEN precisely.†*

On the day appointed for bringing up the Lunatic, if the Patient reside in London or its vicinity, two respectable Housekeepers must attend at the Hospital at TEN o'clock in the Morning precisely, and enter into a

* Where Patients reside above Ten Miles from London, the attendance of a person at the Hospital on the Friday the Petition is laid before the Governors will be dispensed with, provided that such Petition is accompanied with a particular account, from the officiating Parish Minister of the Patient's station and circumstances in life, together with a Letter from a Medical Practitioner, containing a full statement of the Patient's case.

† Where a Patient has not been deranged above One Month, such Patient (being found a proper object) will be admitted into the Hospital, if there be a vacancy, on the Friday the Petition is read, provided that the Petition, with the names and residences of the two proposed Securities shall have been left with the Steward of Bethlem Hospital on the Wednesday preceding, and that the Friends of the Patient have received from him directions to bring up the Patient to the Hospital, accompanied by the Securities.

bond of 100*l.* to take the Lunatic away whenever the Committee shall think proper to direct his or her discharge; as well as to pay the expense of Burial, if the Lunatic should die in the Hospital. And the names and places of abode of such Securities must be left three days before, in writing, with the Beadles at Bridewell Hospital in New Bridge Street, Blackfriars. If the Patient lives more than Ten Miles from London, the Bondsmen may be Housekeepers of the Parish in which the Lunatic dwells, provided the officiating Minister of the Parish certifies in writing to their respectability: the form of Bond to be signed in the Country will be transmitted with the Order for bringing the Patient to the Hospital.

THE several ANSWERS to the following ENQUIRIES are requested to be written against each QUESTION, and the particulars to be given as fully as possible.

Name of the Patient.		Age.	
Where born.		Occupation.	
Present Residence.			
Married. _____	Single. _____	Or Widowed. _____	Age of youngest Child. _____
Is this the first Attack? _____	Or how many previous Attacks, and when they occurred? _____		When did the present Attack commence? _____
If ever confined in any Lunatic Asylum? _____	Where? _____	When? _____	And how long? _____
Supposed cause of Insanity.			
Peculiar delusions to which the Lunatic is subject, or in what way is the Insanity manifested? _			
Is the Lunatic disposed to suicide, or otherwise to injure self?		Is the Lunatic dangerous to other persons?	
State of Bodily Health.	Before the Insanity [commenced.	Is the Memory perfect?	
	At the present time.	Is the Memory impaired?	
Temper and disposition prior to Insanity commencing.			
Has the Lunatic been of sober and temperate habits?			
Have any relatives of the Lunatic been similarly afflicted? _____		If yes, state in what degrees of relationship. _____	
Degree of Education. _____		Can read and write. _____	Read only. _____
Religious persuasion.			
The Medical Practitioner who has attended the Patient is requested to insert, here, any further information relative to the case, which may be considered important for the Physicians of Bethlem Hospital to be made acquainted with.			

